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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

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CONGRESS.

THE BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

COMPLICATIONS IN THE DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE—THE "GAG LAW"—DEMOCRATIC TACTICS—THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The reading of the bill to provide a new government for the District of Columbia was concluded in the Senate to-day, and it was laid aside that the House bill to continue the board to audit and examine the unfunded or floating debt of the District might be considered. This bill was passed without an objection, and now goes to the President for signature. Mr. Morrill hopes to get the new District bill through the Senate to-morrow, but as there are several features in it which will lead to discussion, there is a prospect that it will occupy the rest of the week.

THE RATE OF INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

The proposition to make the rate of interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia, authorized last session, 3.65 or 4 per cent., in gold, will be urged upon the attention of Congress soon and very vigorously. The expectations of the committee which investigated the District affairs last Winter was that the bonds authorized, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. in currency would sell in the market for at least eighty or eighty-five cents on the dollar. The bonds are, however, worth at the most not more than sixty-seven or sixty-eight cents. The creditors who, under the act of Congress, are compelled to take these bonds in payment of their dues are therefore to receive less than three-fourths of the value for which they contracted. It was the policy of the committee to pay off the District debt with a bond of low value, because the certificates of indebtedness to contractors had passed, in many instances, into the hands of third parties, who would be sufficiently well compensated by a bond worth eighty-five cents. The profits on contracts, which were regarded as excessive, were also taken into account. The proposition to increase the rate of interest, or, which is the same thing, to declare the interest to be payable in gold instead of currency, has something of a speculative feature about it, because two or three millions of the bonds are in the hands of parties who have already made money on them at the present rate. But several millions, it is said, have not been issued, and parties who hold the certificates of indebtedness are keeping them as long as possible to get the legislation from Congress which is now sought. These certificates are owned by parties outside the District who have sold material here, and received them from contractors in payment, or are held by banks as collateral. While the value of the bond is sufficient to be just to many of the parties into whose possession they will come, they are so low as undoubtedly to cause much suffering to a large class of creditors who deserve to be paid at the full prices for which they contracted. The question is complicated by a recent decision in court, which recognizes the District certificate of indebtedness as a settled account and sufficient evidence upon which judgment can be rendered for its payment in current funds, in full. This being the case it is argued that unless the District bonds are increased in value, the holders of certificates will take them to the courts and obtain judgments, to pay which Congress will have to appropriate money next session.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AFFECTING THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Wright submitted a joint resolution today proposing various amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, and each shall hold office for six years, and be ineligible for re-election. It provides that every male citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one years, and who has not been convicted of infamous crime, shall have the right to vote. A majority of all the votes cast is necessary for a choice, and in case no candidate shall receive a majority, a new election shall be held, at which only the two who previously received the highest numbers of votes shall be voted for. It also provides that the returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court, and certificates of election be issued by that court.

THE DISTRICT LIBEL LAW.

The "gag-law" of last session was before the Senate to-day on a resolution of Mr. Wright, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extent and meaning of the act of June 22, 1874, conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and particularly whether under or by its provisions persons charged with or indicted for libel or other crime in said District can be brought from a State, or other place within Federal jurisdiction, to said District, to answer therefor. Mr. Conkling moved an amendment that the committee shall also inquire whether said act has any application to prosecution or indictment for the crime of libel. Mr. Edmunds opposed the resolution upon the ground that the committee had already examined the question and expressed its views when the bill passed. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted. As the "Press Gag law," as it is called, has never been an occasion for suffering to any publisher, and never can be, in the opinion of the best lawyers, whatever its purpose, there is a great deal more capital attempted to be made by urging its repeal than the occasion warrants.

THE MERRIMAC PRIZE CLAIM.

The House Naval Committee to-day listened to an argument from Admiral Worden in favor of his bill providing relief for the officers and crew of the Monitor, which sunk the rebel iron-clad Merrimac. No action was taken. The committee will probably report a bill providing an appropriation of $100,000 for distribution among the parties in interest. Congressman Stowell, of Virginia, against whom charges of selling a naval cadetship have been published, was also before the Naval Committee, urging a speedy investigation of the charges against him. The committee promised to take up this case on Friday next, and will at once proceed to the examination of witnesses.

THE CHRISTMAS RECESS CONTEST—DEMOCRATS FAVORING A LONG ONE.

Over two hours were consumed to-day in the House in a struggle over a joint resolution offered by Mr. Dawes providing for adjournment from Dec. 23 to Jan. 5. There was not much debate on the resolution, yet the yeas and nays were taken twice, which occupied an hour and a half. On the first call the resolution was carried by a vote of 128 to 123. Mr. Garfield then moved to reconsider, and Mr. Randall moved to lay that motion on the table, upon which the ayes and nays were taken, resulting in ayes 120, nays 128. Finally it was agreed that the matter should come up on Monday next after the morning hour. The Democrats generally favor a long holiday vacation. Mr. Beck in a side remark in committee undoubtedly reflected the sentiment of a majority. He would favor the longest adjournment, for, said he, the less you do the better for us. The Democrats do not wish anything done this session beyond the passage of the Appropriation bills, except that some of the hard-money men among them, noticeably such as Mr. Thurman, desire to have legislation which will remove the currency question from political discussion.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation Bill, devoting about one hour and a half to it, and going over several pages. The few changes made were in the direction of economy. A paragraph appropriating for the pay of one Captain of the Watch at the new State Department, $1,200, and for two Lieutenants, $1,000 each, was stricken out after considerable debate. The bill will be finished to-morrow in Committee of the Whole. The Appropriation Committee will now keep the House engaged on the bill which it has ready till the holiday adjournment, and there is a prospect of much work being accomplished. Mr. Holman is taking the lead on the Democratic side, and is laboring diligently for the chairmanship of the committee in the next Congress.

THE ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE OF BELL AND SNYDER.

The Committee of the House on Elections today considered the case of Bell vs. Snyder. Last Winter Bell made an unsuccessful appeal to the committee and afterward to the House for an opportunity to take additional testimony in the counties of Hempstead and Hot Springs, Ark. After the adjournment he proceeded to take the testimony as though he had been duly authorized by law. To-day he brought this testimony before the committee, and desired to have it accepted and printed. As the testimony was not taken under any law of Congress, and as the case had heretofore been made up and submitted by consent of both parties to the committee as a subcommittee which had it in charge is now ready to report, the committee decided not to accept the testimony or allow it to be printed. The fact that the action sought by Bell could form an exceedingly troublesome precedent was also considered. It is understood that the subcommittee are ready to report that Snyder was elected by about 400 majority.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

At the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee to-day, a report was made by the Subcommittee on the Civil Rights bill. The subcommittee presented, substantially the Senate bill of last year, with the mixed school clause stricken out, and the penalty stricken from the cemetery clause. Much discussion was had on the report, and about twenty votes were taken on various propositions, but without definite result. The session of the committee lasted nearly two hours; and another session will be held to-morrow, when it is expected the committee will agree upon a proposition embracing the following points: Equal school facilities must be extended to white and colored children in all districts in which public schools are provided; the question of maintaining separate schools for white and colored children to be determined by the local authorities, provided that, should the local authorities determine not to erect and maintain schools for the colored children equal to the schools for whites, it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, "to refuse admission to colored children to the white public schools."

THE VICKSBURG AND SOUTHERN COMMITTEES.

The committee appointed to go to Vicksburg and investigate the recent political troubles there, and the committee to take charge of that part of the President's Message which relates to Southern outrages, are both very able bodies, and their reports must be respected, for they contain men who would not lend themselves to exaggerating or perverting affairs in the South for the sake of political effect. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, is Chairman of the Vicksburg Committee, and George F. Hoar, of the Committee on Outrages.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.

The resolution presented in the House last Winter by Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, declaring vacant the seat of George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah, will probably be brought before the House again at an early day, and pressed for immediate action. Two or three members of the Elections Committee who opposed the resolution last session it is understood have modified their views, or at least their purposes of opposition, and it is therefore not unlikely that a direct vote will be taken upon permitting a polygamist to hold a seat in the House of Representatives.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRINTING OF THE CURRENCY AND BONDS.

Secretary Bristow was to-day before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, repeating substantially the views in his late annual report concerning the printing of currency, bonds, and other securities of the Government. There was an informal conversation among members, when he was requested to present his views in writing and more in detail.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced last February by Mr. Platt, of New-York, providing that from and after the first day of next January the annual salaries of the various Postmasters shall be as follows: At New-York, $8,000; at Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, $6,000 each; and at Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and San Francisco, $5,000 each; provided that such salaries shall be paid from the moneys received at the Post Office of said cities, from box rent, sales of postage stamps, and from other sources in excess of the expenditures allowed and made thereat for rent, clerk hire, fuel, lights, furniture, stationery, printing, and necessary incidentals. It will be noticed that the amount fixed by the Committee are respectively, one or two thousand dollars less than those named in the bill as introduced.

THE ROLL OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives is preparing the roll of members elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, with their Post Office address, and he requests members residing in the States in which the Governor does not issue a proclamation to forward their individual certificates of election.

ELECTION IN WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Gen. Bradley Winslow (Republican) was elected Mayor here today, and B. D. Adsit, (Democrat,) Chamberlain. The Republicans elect three out of the four Supervisors, a gain of one, and the Democrats elect three out of four Aldermen.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 15.—Rapier, the defeated candidate for Congress in this district, has served a notice of contest upon Major Adams, the Congressman elect. The allegations of Rapier are numerous and general, including charges of fraud violence, &c.

WASHINGTON.

REPORT ON THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

GROSS MISMANAGEMENT, IF NOT ACTUAL THEFT—SAVINGS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE LOANED ON WORTHLESS SECURITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The hasty examination that could be made of the report on the Freedman's Bank previous to its going from the House to the printing-office reveals enough to confirm all the charges of gross mismanagement that have been made. Whether its unfortunate condition is the result of this bad management or whether the losses to the freedmen and other creditors of the bank are the result of downright thievery are not exactly plain from the testimony at hand. The report and accompanying documents create, at first sight, the impression that the Freedman's Bank was used as an immense borrowing machine, by which the savings of the colored men could be gathered up and turned into the enterprises of the individuals who had control of its management. The business looks like a huge swindle, for which the guilty parties ought to be indicted and made to suffer the full penalties of the law. Here is one illustration of the way in which the bank was managed: The stockholders of the Seneca Stone Company borrowed $50,000 and upward, and gave as collateral security Seneca stone stock to the face value of $75,000. The transaction became known to some persons outside of the bank and finally got into some of the newspapers in an indefinite and incorrect way, which was even more damaging to the credit of the bank than the publication of the whole truth would have been. It seems by the statements now made that the bank officers, in consequence of this publication, set about changing the record, by getting a note from Hallett Kilbourne and John O. Evans for $50,000, to take up the notes of the Seneca Stone Company. This enabled them to say that the indebtedness of the company had been paid, and in this way the public scandal about the transaction was stopped. Some additional collaterals were obtained from Kilbourne & Evans, which remained with the $75,000 of the Seneca stock as security for the note. It does not appear that Kilbourne & Evans ever received any consideration for their note of $50,000. The securities held by the bank, it is needless to say, are almost wholly worthless. The note was given in January, 1872, at six months, and has been nearly two years and a half overdue. The case will probably be the subject of litigation. An examination of the list of the assets reveals clearly the fraudulent or careless methods of making loans. Almost anything which, on its face, professed to represent value, was taken as collateral security, without regard to its real worth or worthlessness. Seneca stone stock, wild-cat railroad stock of various kinds, and stock of one or two companies which are said to have no legal existence, were taken as security for very large sums of money. In many cases, notably of contractors for work in the District, the face value of the securities was not even equal to the amounts loaned, and yet the assets of the parent bank in the District of Columbia are vastly better in character than those of the branches in other parts of the country. Among those who obtained accommodations from the Florida branch was Dockray, the correspondent captured by the Spaniards in Cuba, who got $6,500 on stock of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company of the amount of $10,000. It would seem from the report that if business should improve so that sales of real estate held by the company could be made the first dividend of twenty per cent. could be speedily made, but as the case now stands the creditors will be fortunate if they see twenty per cent. of their dues within the next twelve months. The Commissioners content themselves with reporting the facts, but, if possible, the affairs of the bank ought to be made the subject of judicial investigation. The exact amount of liabilities is reported at $2,879,031; the value of the assets on their face is $2,693,095. If the affairs of the Freedman's Bank had been conducted with no more than ordinary business ability, but with thorough honesty and integrity, it would have been today one of the strongest and best established banking companies in America, and would have had a foundation for great prosperity and usefulness in the future.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

KING KALAKAUA AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

King Kalakaua was formally presented to the President this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The members of the Cabinet, Col. Grant, Gen. Babcock, and Mr. Lucky, private Secretary, were assembled in full dress for the purpose of receiving the King. On the approach of his Majesty's carriage, the President advanced from the threshold of the Executive Mansion, when the Secretary of State and Col. Grant, the latter personally representing his father, went to the carriage and received the King as he alighted, and accompanying him on either side, crossed the platform to the entrance of the White House, where the President cordially extended his hand, received and welcomed the King, the other members of the Cabinet standing behind the President up to the time that he turned with the King, then entered the room. The Secretary of State then introduced the President to Gov. Dominis and Gov. Kapena. He then presented the King to the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Babcock, Col. Grant, and Mr. Luckey. The President and King shortly seated themselves on a sofa, and the other gentlemen moved at pleasure about the room, and entered into conversation with one another, gradually advancing to where the President and King were seated. A general conversation ensued. After about twenty minutes, the King arose, and the President accompanied him to the door, the Secretary of State and Col. Grant handed him into his carriage, and the ceremony was ended.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNUSED ARMY CLOTHING TO SOUTHERN DESTITUTES.

Quartermaster General Meigs, in an official communication relating to the issue of disused army clothing to persons suffering from the overflow of the lower Mississippi River, says, according to instructions from the Secretary of War, under a law of Congress, there were shipped from the depot at Jeffersonville, to New-Orleans, 25,000 fatigue caps, 25,000 pairs of pegged bootees, 25,000 flannel sack coats, and 4,000 woolen blankets of the old pattern. The Quartermaster General received no instructions to distribute clothing to sufferers by the overflow of the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, and none, therefore, was distributed.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN CASE—ATTEMPT TO ARREST THE ALLEGED BRIBER.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—There has been considerable excitement here for the past few days over the arrest of R. Morton, at Kentland, for an alleged attempt to bribe the Board of Grain Inspectors at Chicago to pass No. 2 corn as No. 1. Morton was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, brought here and tried, on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was refused by Judge Vinton, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of Col. Ray. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, which the Judge also refused, and the prisoner was taken into custody by Col. Ray, who started for Chicago with him, going by carriage to Battle Ground, there to take a train on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, fearing trouble if they took the train here. Finding Morton gone, his friends swore out a warrant charging Ray with kidnapping, and special constables started in each direction to attempt his capture. He was overhauled near Battle Ground by Paymaster Kerper, of the Short Line Railroad, and brought back to the city. Ray will have a preliminary examination to-morrow morning.

A MURDERER LYNCHED IN DES MOINES.

A MAN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER AND SENTENCED FOR LIFE IS TAKEN BY A MOB, HANGED, AND SHOT—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 15.—On the 14th of June last the dead body of one John Johnson was found in one of the streets of this city, with several gashes in the head, indicating that he had been brutally murdered. An investigation, lasting several weeks, failed to elicit any information as to the murderer, or even the place of the murder, further than that Johnson was not killed where found. At length a number of circumstances were found to point to a house of ill fame, just across from where the body lay, as the place where the crime was committed, and to one Charles Howard, his wife, and Charles Ricord, as the criminals. They were all arrested. Howard's trial closed last Wednesday, and on Saturday the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, after eleven of them had held out for two days for murder in the first degree.

There was much feeling manifested by the populace throughout the trial, and the result was received with marked indignation, the evidence, if proving anything at all, clearly establishing Howard's guilt as a deliberate murderer. On Monday, Judge Maxwell sentenced Howard to the Penitentiary for life. Throughout the trial and the subsequent proceedings, the prisoner was very brazen and even insulting in his demeanor; and last evening, in the jail, he indulged in the most impudent bravado. This conduct intensified the public indignation, but it was supposed that the sentence, which had been received with great applause in the court-room, would be accepted as a satisfaction of justice, and so it appears to have been received by the residents of the city. For a few nights previously the Sheriff had been fearful of mob law, and had taken such precautions as he thought proper, but there were no indications of a resort to violence. Last night he thoroughly explored the city, to find if possible any gathering of a menacing character, but finding none, left his office.

An hour or so later, about 1:30, a mob poured into the court-house, in the basement of which is the jail, secured the guards, captured and tied the jailor, took the keys, and went into Howard's cell where he was in bed with his wife. The woman threw herself upon her husband, successfully resisting all attempts of the mob to get him away, until Howard surrendered himself. A rope was placed about his neck, and he was led and afterward dragged out of the house, and to one corner of the square, where he was hanged to a lamp-post. When found by the authorities the body had several bullet-holes in the legs and feet, indicating that some of the mob had made a target of the hanging body.

There is great excitement in the city, and the feeling of condemnation is all but universal. The impression is that the lynchers came into the city from one or two of the country townships, where the indignation at this and two other murders in the county the present year, together with the delay in bringing the criminals to justice, owing to the crowded state of the court calendars, has been even greater than in town. It is a matter of some surprise that none of the other criminals in the jail, one of them accused of murder and another a notorious horse-thief, were molested by the mob, who in other respects behaved in a reckless manner, firing shots in all directions, some of them entering the windows of the court-house.

COLD WEATHER AND WINTER SPORTS.

CONDITION OF THE HUDSON—NAVIGATION NORTH OF TIVOLI CLOSED—THE POUGHKEEPSIE ICE-YACHT CLUB—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WINTER—GAY TIMES EXPECTED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 15.—A sudden cold term commenced along the Hudson yesterday, and the cold increased in intensity throughout last night. At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury in the thermometer marked zero, and for the first time this Winter ice was visible in the river opposite this city. From Rhinebeck to Albany the river is choked with heavy ice. Dispatches received this noon state that people are crossing on foot at Castleton, Coxsackie, and Catskill, and the ice is strengthening every hour. This morning a steam-boat endeavored to reach Athens after some boats that were frozen in there, but with what success has not yet been ascertained. Navigation north of Tivoli is undoubtedly closed for the season, and by to-morrow in all probability no boat will be able to proceed further north than Rhinebeck. The New-York and Kingston Line of steamers will cease running this week. This sudden closing of navigation has created enthusiasm among the ice-yacht squadrons of the Hudson, and the greatest activity is noticeable in the way of getting all the ice-yachts ready for the Winter's sport.

The Poughkeepsie Ice-Yacht Club is thoroughly organized, and the new sailing regulations just adopted makes the wild sport perfectly safe. The association owns the largest, costliest, and fastest ice-yachts in the world. The club is composed of some of the best men of the City, who have spent thousands of dollars to gratify their desire for the novel sport. Already each Winter they have arranged several regattas, but as yet no prize has been taken from the club. Orders have already been issued for more yachts by members of the organization, and the club builder, Mr. Buckhout, is rushing them to completion. At no place on the Hudson is there a locality so favorable for ice-boating as here. Further south there is always too much snow, and south of Newburg the river is never safe. Arrangements are progressing for splendid regattas this Winter. One will be for the club plate, another for the ladies' penant, (the champion penant of the club,) and the Poughkeepsie challenge penant. The latter is the champion penant of the Hudson, sailed for each season, and open to all ice-yacht clubs. The Icicle holds the latter, and the Haze holds the champion penant of the club. The Regatta Committee for this season are Hudson Taylor, John C. Arnold, and Henry Frost, and have full power. There is not a boat in the club but can run a mile a minute easily.

A COLD SNAP IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 15.—A cold snap is prevailing in Ontario and Quebec. At Quebec this morning the thermometer was twenty degrees below zero; in Montreal 14° below; at Owen Sound, Goderich, and other outlying points of Ontario, 20° below, and at Toronto 4° below.

IN THE EASTERN STATES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The weather last night was the coldest of the season. At 4 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood 6° below zero. The firemen suffered terribly during the fires last night, some of them having their fingers and feet frozen. The wind blew a gale all night from the north-east. No marine disasters are yet reported.

In Maine the thermometer fell to 18° below zero, and at Lancaster, N. H., it stood at 30° below zero.

NAVIGATION ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER CLOSED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Connecticut River is frozen at this place, and navigation on the river is closed for the season.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—In the Von Arnim trial to-day the public prosecutor spoke in reply to the argument delivered yesterday by Herr Holtzendorf, of counsel for the defense, and the latter responded to the Crown Officer's speech.

THE SPEECH OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL SAID TO BE A MASTERPIECE—A VERDICT EXPECTED BY THURSDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says that the reply of Herr Holtzendorf in the Arnim trial to-day to the speech of the Public Prosecutor was a masterpiece of elocution, and produced a powerful effect. A verdict in the case may possibly be reached by Thursday next.

EVIDENCE OF BARON HOLSTEIN—ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Times* special dispatch from Berlin says Baron Holstein testified at Arnim's trial yesterday that in consequence of being informed by Fandsberg that Arnim mistakenly attributed to Bismarck the intention of going to war with France on account of the pastoral letters of the French Bishops, he wrote to a friend in Berlin to inform Bismarck that the Ambassador in Paris was becoming nervous at a critical period.

Additional dispatches between Prince Bismarck and Count Von Arnim are published. Among the most important is one from Arnim stating that the German Government should not discourage the hopes of the Bonapartists, as they were the only party which did not proclaim the necessity for a war of revenge.

To this Prince Bismarck replies that there is no occasion to encourage any faction while M. Thiers faithfully fulfills the treaty stipulations. Another dispatch from Prince Bismarck informs Count Von Arnim that he is mistaken if he thinks Germany desires Italy and France to quarrel, as in that event Germany would be dragged into the support of Italy.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE—VON ARNIM'S OWN DEFENSE.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—In the Arnim trial today additional arguments for the defense were made by Herren, Dockhorn, and Munkel. The former maintained that even if the documents which appeared in the Vienna papers were published by Von Arnim, he could not be legally held to account therefor. The papers were exclusively his private property, and had been drawn up for his own use. No rational motive could be imagined for these proceedings, as the Foreign Office possessed duplicates of all the documents alleged to be detained. The accused could detain the documents until the Foreign Office proved its claim to them in a civil action. There was no evidence that further publication was intended.

Herr Munkel intimated that the Judges were wanting in this case in their usual impartiality toward the accused. He thought they unconsciously yielded to influence proceeding from a high quarter.

The insinuation was repelled by the court.

The counsel for the defense having closed, the prisoner was permitted to speak. He said the documents relating to his conflict with Prince Bismarck were a grave in which was buried the friendship of his youth. Nothing could show that he had at any time acted in opposition to his instructions. He could swear that he had committed no illegal act.

Judgment in the case will probably be rendered on Saturday.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE REPLY OF THE DUKE DECAZES TO THE LAST SPANISH NOTE.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Ambassador of Spain has received the reply of the Duke Decazes to the last Spanish note complaining of breaches of neutrality. The Duke quotes passages from the letters of Señor Olozaga, the former Ambassador at Paris, complimenting the French Government on the zeal shown by its officials in watching the frontier, and says that these letters were written at the very time when the Spanish Government charges that the Perfect of Pau connived at the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain. He concludes with assurances that the Government and people of France concur in desiring the welfare of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AND YET ANOTHER LECTURER COMING—A BRITISH COLLIER LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Dr. Isaac Butt, the Home Rule Member of Parliament for Limerick, is about to leave for the United States on a lecturing tour.

A British collier has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Eight of the crew were drowned.

GERMANY.

RELEASE OF HERR MAJUNKE, MEMBER OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Herr Majunke, member of the Reichstag and editor of the *Germania*, who was arrested for a press-offense, has been released.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON DECORATED WITH A RUSSIAN ORDER.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Czar has sent the Order of St. Andrew to President MacMahon, with a very friendly letter. The circumstance is much commented on.

ITALY.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALASKA AT SPEZZIA.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The United States steamer Alaska has arrived at Spezzia.

MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH BARK LYTTLETON IN ALGOA BAY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The British bark Lyttleton, Capt. Hormer, has been wrecked in Algoa Bay, on the south-east coast of Africa.

CUBA.

ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE A FORT—REPULSE OF THE REBELS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—On the morning of Nov. 30, a party of 100 insurgents attempted to take Fort Cascorro, while the main body, 800 or 900 strong, awaited the result in the outskirts of the village hidden in the thickets. The attacking party surprised the guard, and succeeded in penetrating to the interior of the fort, but were immediately driven out. Their commander was killed within the fort, and others were killed and wounded in their flight.

The surprise having failed the whole body of the insurgents made a general attack, but were repulsed and retreated from the vicinity of the fort with increased loss in killed and wounded.

The Spanish forces in the Remedios district on the 2d and 3d instant dispersed forty rebel horsemen and a small force of infantry.

WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in the districts east of the Mississippi River. The temperature continues below freezing in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, with decidedly high barometer and north-west winds on the coast. North-east winds, lower temperature, and increased pressure are reported from the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi Valley, and is above freezing in the upper lake region, Missouri, and Iowa. Rain prevails in the South-west, and snow in the Missouri Valley. The rivers have fallen at Memphis and Cincinnati, and risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear weather will prevail, with northerly winds backing to westerly and southerly, slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer during Wednesday night.

For the lower lake region, clear weather during the day, with rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, increasing cloudiness, with rain and snow, brisk south-east to south-west winds, except in Minnesota, falling barometer, followed by rising barometer in the North-west, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, areas of rain, rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, continued clear and cool weather, north-east to south-east winds, and decidedly high barometer.

For the canal regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the temperature will rise and remain above freezing during Wednesday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34°	11°	3:30 P. M.	45°	21°
6 A. M.	35°	9°	6 P. M.	42°	19°
9 A. M.	36°	11°	9 P. M.	38°	16°
12 M.	43°	17°	12 P. M.	36°	15°

Average temperature yesterday.......$14\frac{7}{8}$

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......$38\frac{5}{8}$

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations to-day:

James W. Marshall, to be First Assistant Postmaster General—being a reappointment.

S. B. Axtell, to be Governor of Utah Territory.

George A. Black, to be Secretary of Utah Territory.

Charles H. Chamberlin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at San Francisco.

Charles McDonald, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Shasta, California.

John S. Ward, to be Register in the Land Office at Susanville, California.

David B. Wilson, to be Pension Agent at Fairfield, Iowa.

Jacob Parmenter, to be Collector of Customs in the District of Champlain, N. Y.

George B. Patterson, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

Francis H. Godwin, to be Marshal for Arizona.

To be Consuls.—Robert J. Saxe, of Vermont, at St. Johns, Quebec; Robert Y. Holley, at Barbadoes, and Augustus Van Cleef, at Laguayra.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, to be Postmaster General.

Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Benjamin Moran, at present Secretary of the Legation in London, to be Minister Resident to Portugal, vice Charles H. Lewis, resigned.

David Thompson, of Ohio, Interpreter to the Legation in Japan.

Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, New-York.

M. F. Bonzano, Superintendent of the Mint at New-Orleans.

Wickham Hoffman, to be Secretary of Legation at London.

Robert R. Hilt, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Legation at Paris.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—W. W. Henderson, Twenty-seventh District of New-York; Philip Wadsworth, First District of Illinois; Henry McDonald, Fifth District of New-Jersey; James C. Browne, Twentieth District of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters.—Robert Love, at Plymouth, Penn.; William C. Wylie, at Washington, Penn.; Isaiah Winch, at Fernandina, Fla.; John S. Adams, at Jacksonville, Fla.; S. P. Gambia, at San Antonio, Texas; John Algse, at Flint, Mich.; William D. Hitchcock, at Alpena, Mich.; Mrs. Emily H. Scott, at McKeesport, Penn.; William McLaughlin, at Barnhart's Mills, Penn.; H. S. Haskell, at Portage City, Wis.; James M. Dickerson, at Boscobel, Wis.; E. M. Shoemaker, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; Mrs. L. F. Ewing, at Logansport, Ind.; George J. Langsdale, at Greencastle, Ind.; Alexander W. DeLong, at Huntington, Ind.; Robert W. Lampton, at Ashland, Ky.; J. H. Steffee, at Georgetown, Ky.; George A. Parker, at Lewiston, Me.; J. L. Skinner, at Amherst, Mass.; C. W. Ruggles, at Brookline, Mass.; C. M. Dinsmore, at Clinton, Mass.; S. S. Gleason, at Watertown, Mass.; Andrew Whitney, at Nantucket, Mass.; Henry Pope, at Milton, Mass.; George F. Crowninshield, at Central Falls, R. I.; John P. Pearce, at Bristol, R. I.; Thomas Coggeshall, at Newport, R. I.; James Ruth, at Lansing, Iowa; Hamilton Crenshaw, at Marengo, Iowa; Jacob C. Otis, at Glenwood, Iowa; Benjamin F. Wright, at Charles City, Iowa; Henry M. Magee, at Cynthiana, Ky.; Vinton S. Holliday, at Bedford, Iowa; W. W. McAlarney, at Harrisburg, Penn.; Jonathan Jessup, at York, Penn.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The municipal election held here to-day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Cobb, nominee of both the Republicans and Democrats, by nearly 18,000 majority over Gen. Francis Hayes, Independent. For Aldermen and Councilmen, besides the regular party tickets, there were five other tickets in the field. The Citizens' or Horticultural Hall ticket was elected by varying majoritis. It is composed of eight Republicans and four Democrats. The Democrats lose one Alderman, and gain seven Councilmen.

At Newburyport and Lowell, the Citizens' Reform tickets were elected over the Regular Republican nominations.

ONE OF DREXEL & CO.'S CLERKS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Robert Stahl, the foreign exchange clerk at the house of Drexel & Co., in this city, was put under $20,000 bail to-night to answer a charge of embezzlement. The allegation is that by the means of false entries and the registry of incorrect amounts of bills of exchange, he had placed to his credit at the Foreign Exchange House the sum of about $30,000, which had been drawn out at various times by his agents.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 15.—In the General Assembly to-day two bills were introduced in the Senate to call a convention for the purpose of changing the present State Constitution, known as the Canby Constitution. There is but little doubt of the passage of the bills. The public sentiment of the people is in favor of a change. On the 21st inst. the General Assembly will take a recess for the holidays. The Public Debt bill will not be taken up till after the recess.

GOV. TILDEN'S STAFF.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The *Evening Journal* says: "It is understood that Gen. Franklin Townsend, of this city, Adjutant General of the State Militia under Gov. Hoffman, will be called to the same position by Gov. Tilden, and that Gen. J. B. Woodward, of Brooklyn, will be Inspector General, and Col. Charles Tracey, of this city, will be one of the aids.

THE BAY RIDGE TRAGEDY.

THE DEAD CHILD-STEALERS AT THE BROOKLYN MORGUE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DETECTIVES—NO FURTHER CLUE TO THE CHARLIE ROSS MYSTERY—LITTLE WALTER ROSS IDENTIFIES THE MEN AS THE KIDNAPPERS—DOUGLASS' WIFE APPLIES FOR HIS BODY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE INQUEST TO-DAY.

There were few additional facts of importance tending to the unraveling of the Charlie Ross mystery brought to light yesterday in connection with the killing of the burglars Mosher and Douglass, at Bay Ridge. Little Walter Ross, brother of Charlie, and a gardener who witnessed the abduction of the child, came to this City from Philadelphia and identified the dead men as the child-stealers. Superintendent Walling has also seen Mrs. Mosher, and is convinced that she knows nothing of the whereabouts of the missing boy. Large numbers of people visited the Brooklyn Morgue yesterday and viewed the bodies of the culprits, among the spectators being several female relatives and associates of the two men. From one of these women a TIMES reporter obtained an interesting and peculiar narrative of the habits, errors, and vices which marked the career of these extraordinary victims of retributive justice. It would now seem to be beyond a shadow of doubt that these men were the actual abductors of Charlie Ross, as this belief is sustained in a most remarkable manner by the concurrent proof of a dying man's declaration and a young child's identification, which agree even as to specific incidents. When Douglass was dying he stated that Mosher stole the child, and that he (Douglass) was *in the wagon with him.* The child Walter Ross yesterday recognized Mosher by the malformation of his nose, (there being no dividing cartilage between the nostrils,) and then, on looking at Douglass' remains, said, "*He drove the wagon.*" An inquest will be opened this morning at the Coroners' Office, in Brooklyn, and according to the announced intention of Coroner Jones, a large number of witnesses are to be examined. The Van Brunts, father and son, and the persons who aided them in the fight with the burglars, have been arrested formally by the Coroner. Late yesterday afternoon a woman, claiming to be the wife of Douglass, applied for possession of his remains when the duties of the Coroner with regard to them are concluded, but no definite reply was made concerning her request.

CHARLIE ROSS.

HIS WHEREABOUTS NOT YET DISCOVERED—ACTION OF THE POLICE YESTERDAY—THE BURGLARS' BODIES IDENTIFIED BY WALTER ROSS.

As far as any official action of Superintendent Walling and the officers of his command is concerned, no new developments occurred yesterday in reference to the Charlie Ross case. Master Walter Ross came on from Philadelphia yesterday morning, and with his uncle, James Lewis, took up quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. John Callaghan, a gardener, employed in the vicinity of the Ross mansion, who had seen the kidnappers place the children in the wagon, also accompanied the party to this City. Acting under the advice of Superintendent Walling and Capt. Heins, of the Philadelphia Detectives, the party proceeded to the Brooklyn Morgue, in Willoughby street, accompanied by Detective Dusenbury, of the Central Office.

On arriving at the Brooklyn Morgue the bodies of the burglars were submitted for identification. Mosher's body was brought up first. No sooner did little Walter Ross see the face than he said: "Oh, that's the man. That's his nose. He gave me candies, and Charlie, too, and he wore goggles coming back behind his ears." Mr. Callaghan said that when he saw the man whom he identified as Mosher, the man placed his handkerchief so as to cover his deformed nose. From the upper part of the face, however, he fully identified Mosher. When Douglass' body was seen, it was at once identified by Walter Ross, who said: "That's the man that gave me more candy than the other one, and he drove the wagon." Douglass' body was fully identified by Mr. Callaghan. The party then returned to this City, and left for Philadelphia in the evening.

Capt. Heins, of Philadelphia, and Officer Doyle, of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday visited Bay Ridge, and made a further investigation regarding Mosher and Douglass' death. Not a scrap of paper, written on, was found either on the persons of the burglars, or in the boat used by them. Superintendent Walling has seen Mrs. Mosher, who is aware of her husband's death, and believes that she knows nothing of the whereabouts of Charlie Ross.

A new fact in reference to the career of Mosher and Douglass came to light yesterday. During 1870, when the United States Election law first went into force, they were appointed Deputy Marshals in the Thirteenth Ward. A few days before election they shot and wounded a man, but on being arrested were discharged through political influence.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

All was quiet at Police Head-quarters last night, and no new developments were made in the search for the missing Charlie Ross. Superintendent Walling, Capt. Irving, and several detectives were busily engaged during the night in working up information received during the day, trusting that the clues, when traced to their source, would lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of the missing boy, but up to midnight no news was received of any success that had attended the efforts of the detectives. Superintendent Walling is very hopeful that he will succeed in discovering where the boy is hidden, and has his heart set upon the grateful task of returning the child to his distracted parents. It is supposed that the child is concealed somewhere near this City, and from the cautiously-worded replies made by the Superintendent to questions concerning the search for the missing lad; it is believed that, within the next twenty-four hours, the boy will be in the hands of his friends. Capt. Heins, of the Philadelphia detectives, and Mr. Lewis, a relative of the missing lad, remained in town all night in the hope of being able to take the boy with them when they returned to the Quaker City. New and interesting developments may be expected to-day.

SCENES AT THE BROOKLYN MORGUE.

THRONGS OF SPECTATORS VIEWING THE DEAD CULPRITS—DOUGLASS' WIFE AND MOSHER'S SISTER-IN-LAW AMONG THE NUMBER—A TALK WITH ONE OF THE WOMEN.

The bodies of the Bay Ridge burglars, Mosher and Douglass, still remain at the Morgue in Brooklyn, "where they will be retained," said Coroner Jones, stiffly, to a TIMES reporter, "until I get done with them. It will not be to-day nor to-morrow, nor can I say how soon afterward it will be; the inquest will be commenced to-morrow (to-day) at 11 o'clock, and that is all I can say."

The post-mortem examination of the bodies was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Dr. A. W. Sheppard, and resulted, as might be expected from reading our report of yesterday, in the finding of leaden pellets in various portions of the bodies of both the unfortunates.

The Brooklyn Morgue may well be said to have been infested with "visitors" yesterday. They were mostly curiosity-seekers of the ordinary kind, who were surlily admitted by a peculiarly surly keeper; politicians to whom the keeper paid every attention and exhibited all the subservience which persons of his class mistake for politeness; a few female friends of the dead malefactors, who were treated by the Morgue-keeper with shameful rudeness; and the members of the press, who made their way, as usual, as best they could.

The bodies of the culprits lay in lead-painted coffins of wood; that of Mosher in a sort of grave-diggers' dumb-waiter on the ground floor, and the other in the cellar beneath.

There were six female visitors during the day. First came three together about 1 o'clock—an old lady and two young ones. They looked at the body of Mosher on the first floor, but did not attempt to descend the break-neck ladder that led into the cellar. The old lady, on seeing the body of Mosher, was much affected, the tears forcing their way from her eyes and trickling down her face. The ladies declined to say more than that they were residents of the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, and THE TIMES reporter was satisfied of that fact, because the youngest of the three had traveled with him on the boat to Bay Ridge on the previous evening.

THE MALEFACTORS RELATIVES.

At 2 o'clock two women entered the building, accompanied by Officer Lawler, of the River Police. They looked at the body of Mosher, and both were visibly affected. One was a heavy-faced woman, about forty years of age, dressed in a green-and-black striped gown, black-dyed woolen shawl, black furs, and a black straw hat turned up all around. The other was a refined-looking young woman of twenty to twenty-five years, tastefully dressed in black cashmere, Paisley shawl, and fashionable hat turned up on one side, trimmed with black ostrich feather and with blue velvet looped with a pearl buckle. She had a handsome face and a pair of flashing, blackish-gray eyes. This one, after viewing the body of Mosher, threw off her shawl and descended with the keeper into the vault to take a look at Douglass. She returned with a wild look in her eyes, which she retained while in the building. To the TIMES reporter she said that she recognized both men, that she was the sister of Douglass, and that she knew nothing more, or would rather not be asked to say anything further. She shivered painfully in the cold of the place, and having been brought into the keeper's office to warm herself at the stove, she manifested such symptoms of uneasiness and restraint that her companion was forced to lead her hurriedly away. Though she announced herself as his sister, her appearance, in form and feature, was so totally unlike that of Douglass that the reporter found it impossible to believe her statement. The very races from which both have sprung, he thought, could not possibly be the same.

Half an hour after their departure, a woman entered the building alone. She manifested considerable hesitancy to approach further than the door. She was tall and thin, looked about forty years of age, had traces of some departed beauty, and bore no small degree of resemblance to the dead Mosher. Approaching the surly keeper, McGuire, she asked if any females had been to see the bodies of the dead burglars. McGuire, in the most natural way, said no. She asked if any ladies were in the building then. McGuire said no, and continued to state falsely that none had been there. Then she expressed a wish to see the bodies. She was led in through the crowd of curiosity seekers, who made a passage for her, in the inner room, to approach the body of Mosher. When she reached the door of the room her eye fell on the face of the dead culprit, and she drew back with a shudder. Then she retraced her steps, the tears running from her eyes. She shivered, like the other, from the cold of the place, and accompanied the reporter into the keeper's office, and took a seat by the stove.

"You seem to know those parties, Madam," said the reporter.

"Yes, Sir. I am the sister-in-law of Mosher—his brother's wife."

And then took place the following conversation:

A REPORTER'S INTERVIEW WITH MOSHER'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

Q.—Where do you live, Madam, may I ask.

A.—I live in Jamaica with my husband, Alfred Mosher, brother of Will, who is now dead in there. We—Alf. and I—have five children.

Q.—Then he has another brother besides the man who is mentioned in this business with him?

A.—Yes, Will has two brothers living; my husband is one, but he has never been mentioned at all in connection with him; some of the papers have mentioned his brother John in connection with him and the Police, but they mean the other brother, Gilbert.

[Every morning paper in New-York, except THE TIMES, made the mistake yesterday of printing the name of John for that of Gilbert Mosher.]

Q.—What about John?

A.—He was a decent man. He has been dead six years last May.

Q.—Did you know the dead man long?

A.—Oh, yes. In early life he, too, was a decent fellow, and as smart a man as there is in the country.

Q.—What was their business?

A.—They were all boat-builders, and doing very well until a few years ago.

AN EXPLANATION.

Q.—You asked a while ago if any ladies were here to see the bodies?

A.—Yes. I was afraid I might meet anybody belonging to Will Mosher—I don't mean his wife. I am waiting to see her, but any of his companions, women, or any of his brother's connections. I do not want to see any of them. When I read all about this thing in the evening papers last night I resolved to come to see poor Will, but that's all. I don't want to know the others. I went down to Bay Ridge this morning and there heard that two other women were looking after the bodies, and that was why I hesitated to come in here, for fear I should meet them. So it seems they weren't here after all.

Q.—Yes they were. What sort were the women you allude to?

A.—One about forty, the other about twenty-four. [She described the previous visitors accurately, and the reporter told her so.] Yes, I know them. The eldest one was Gilbert Mosher's wife. She and he and all their connections are bad, and I don't want to know them. The other is the one that calls herself Douglass' sister. Her name is Mary, but that is all anybody knows about her. She is not his sister, and she is not his wife—that's all I need say. Gilbert lives in Delancey street, New-York, with his wife, and is fifty-seven years of age. Douglass used to live with Mary, who calls herself his sister, in Columbia street.

THE RELATIVES OF DOUGLASS.

Q.—Did you know Douglass?

A.—Well, that is hard to say. I am told I saw him and knew him when we were children; for we, (the Moshers, and Douglass and myself,) were all brought up in the same neighborhood—all around Little Neck, Long Island. The first time I met him to know him, however, was about six years ago. He and William were walking in Columbia street, New-York, one day when I met them, and William introduced me to Douglass. I spoke to him then, but never since, and I only knew of his character from reports that reached me and my husband just before that time and for many years afterward.

Q.—William was married, was he not?

A.—Oh, yes; I am only surprised his wife has not come here yet. They have four children living and two they buried. The two eldest of the living ones are William and Georgie; Willie only four years old. She is a tall woman like me, but stout. Gilbert Mosher's wife and Mary (Douglass' "sister,") have always been very intimate. I wish my husband had come with me here, but he does not want to know anything about it, and if he did he would not come, I believe. William would be fifty-three years old at Christmas.

Q.—Were the Douglasses decent people?

A.—(With a grim smile)—I suppose so. You judge from his appearance, I suppose? No—only that of the girl Mary? Well, you mustn't take anything by the color. She says she is his sister, but I hardly think she is. I only know if I met her here or anywhere else I shouldn't speak to her.

Q.—When did you see William last?

A.—Not for six years, since I met him with Douglass in Columbia street.

Q.—You don't know when it was that William began that vicious life?

A.—Oh, no; I only know when he ended it, and that is enough. My husband says he is almost glad William is out of the world, but he is sorry for the way he left.

AN OPINION RELATIVE TO THE ABDUCTION OF CHARLIE ROSS.

Q.—What does your husband think about Williams' abduction of Charlie Ross?

A.—Oh, he doesn't believe a word of it, nor neither do I. William was always too fond of his own children, and of everybody else's. He wouldn't harm a child, though he might kill a man. The life of thieving he took to was his only vice. He never drank a drop of liquor in his life, never took a chew of tobacco, and never smoked a cigar nor a pipe. I never heard him use even a foul word. He never had a fault, but the one of wishing to acquire sudden riches, and he had a beautiful education. His people were all born in New-York State—all from around Little Neck, Long Island. When I met William Mosher six years ago, he was keeping a little oyster saloon on Grand street, near Wooster. He was just making his living the best he could, until just after that time when he lost his child and fell into bad company with thieves and detectives.

A GRATUITOUS OPINION.

Q.—Thieves and detectives? Did you see what Detective Silleck said—that Mosher was always a river thief?

A.—Yes. I know those Sillecks.

Q.—Oh, you do? Do you know Detective Silleck?

A.—Yes; I knew him once, and if he and the other Sillecks put their hands over their mouths, they might find more at home than they would want everybody to know. Oh, I know him. Oh, dear! how many people hold office to take care of others that ought to be watched themselves.

Q.—Will William's friends take charge of his remains?

A.—I don't know until I see his wife I wonder what's keeping her.

Q.—Perhaps she does not care to come, and won't come?

A.—Yes, she will; she does care. I understand she has been lately boarding with her sister in Madison street, near Governeur street. I know she must have heard the news. At all events, she soon will; for though I have reason to think he provided her with plenty of money she was able to let all she could get slip through her hands as fast as she took it, and she will want some now immediately. That, I believe, is what hurried him into looking for money by some quicker way than the law allows.

THE INQUEST TO-DAY.

THE JURY IMPANELED—THE WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED—DOUGLASS' WIFE APPLIES FOR HIS BODY.

Coroner Jones has summoned the following jury for the inquest to be held to-day on the bodies of the two dead burglars: Gen. Slocum, President of the Cross-town Railroad; Daniel C. Chauncy, President of Mechanics' Bank; Samuel Powell, Controller elect; Timothy Desmond, merchant; William M. Little, Registrar of Arrears; John F. James, merchant; Abraham Burbank, gentleman; Charles Teale, merchant; William B. Dayton, merchant; Ex-Mayor Samuel Booth, Assemblyman Eugene Berri, and J. M. Hopper, merchant. The jurors will assemble at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon in the Morgue, foot of Willoughby street, and after viewing the bodies will proceed to the Coroner's office in the County Court-house, where the inquest will commence at 11 o'clock. To find out how the men came to their deaths will not, the Coroner thinks, take more than a couple of hours. The witnesses to be examined are Mr. Van Brunt, his son Albert, the two workmen who took part in the fight with the burglars, the Bergen brothers and the constable who took charge of the bodies before the Coroner reached the scene of the tragedy. The testimony of Judge Van Brunt will also be required, and as it may be necessary to establish the fact that the men were thieves, the detectives who worked on the Charlie Ross case will be required to give evidence. The Van Brunts and their hired men have been served with a formal order of arrest, issued by the Coroner, and will appear at the Coroner's office to-day accompanied by an officer. This proceeding is, of course, purely a matter of form, but as the Coroner has no official knowledge of the circumstances attending the shooting of Mosher and Douglass, it will therefore have to be established that the men were caught in the act of committing a felony, and that their lives were taken by Van Brunt and his men in self-defense. No direct evidence as to the connection of the dead men with the Ross abduction will be received, but by way of proving that Mosher and Douglass were professional thieves the testimony of the New-York and Philadelphia detectives will be taken. Walter, the brother of Charlie Ross, who was kidnapped with the latter and afterward let free, will probably be examined also, with a view of establishing the character of Mosher as a thief.

Yesterday afternoon a modestly-dressed young woman, of more than ordinary personal attractions, called on Coroner Jones and asked that the body of Douglass be given up to her after the inquest. She said she was a friend of the deceased who knew him in his better days, and was for that reason anxious that he should be decently interred. When questioned as to whether she was a relation of Douglass, she became reticent, and the Coroner was obliged to resort to a ruse to gain some further information. He pretended to think that the killing of the men was unjustifiable, and announced his intention of holding the guilty parties strictly to account. This view of the case seemed to surprise her, but she still refused to give any further information. The Coroner then informed her that he had absolute power over the bodies, and unless she showed some right to claim that of Douglass, it would be given to the surgeons for dissection. The unfortunate woman appeared terribly shocked by this announcement, and after some further questioning, admitted that she was the wife of Douglass. She said he had left her two years ago, that she had one child, and that when she married Douglass she did not know of his bad antecedents. The Coroner believes that she knows something about the Ross abduction, and has taken means to secure her attendance at the inquest to-day. It is also the intention of the Coroner to hold the bodies of both the burglars until something definite has been discovered with regard to the disposition made of the boy Charlie Ross.

THE FIGHT WITH THE BURGLARS.

AN INCIDENT OF THE STRUGGLE—THE FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF MR. ALBERT VAN BRUNT.

From an account given yesterday by Mr. Albert Van Brunt of the desperate fight with the burglars in the rear of his uncle's house, it appears that Mosher, had his aim been steady, would have been master of the situation. The first barrel of young Van Brunt's pistol was fired at Mosher as the latter was retreating toward the gate. Immediately turning on his heel, the young man fired the other at Douglass. He had hardly done so when he heard a step behind him on the grass, and, turning quickly, found the muzzle of Mosher's pistol close to his face. He threw back his head, and the bullet just grazed his nose. If that bullet had taken effect the burglar would have been master of the situation. The weapons of the old gentleman and of the two workmen were empty, and the burglar if he had succeeded, as he intended, in putting a bullet through young Van Brunt's head, could have shot the others at his leisure. The shots that had been fired at Mosher before the last encounter took effect only in his clothing, and he could have escaped were it not that he returned to shoot the younger Van Brunt. Fortunately he missed his object, and the young man, as has already been told, struck the burglar with his gun before he had time to fire again. The bullet hole in the side of Mosher's neck was made by the first shot from Van Brunt's revolver, which the burglar attempted to dodge by turning his head.

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 15.—The State Senate has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint two Commissioners, citizens of Alabama, who, with the Governor, will constitute a Board of Commissioners, to take charge of and ascertain, liquidate, and adjust the subsisting legal liabilities of the State on bonds, straight and indorsed, and coupons thereon, in such a manner as the interests of the State may require, and by negotiations to provide for the payment of such amount of said legal liabilities as may be arranged for under the powers conferred by the bill, and the interest that may be agreed to be paid on the principal so negotiated in such manner and at such times as to them may seem advisable; and to this end said committee shall by advertisement or otherwise at as early a day as practicable require the presentation of all claims of said character, with the amount claimed, and they may inquire into the consideration alleged to have been paid or given to the State therefor, or that is alleged in support of the liability claimed against the State, provided, however, that no adjustment of said liabilities, or any part thereof, or arrangement for the payment of any sum in discharge thereof shall be binding on the State unless and until ratified by the Assembly. The Commissioners are required to report their action to the Governor, who shall communicate the same to the General Assembly. The bill will probably pass the House after the recess, which takes place on the 17th instant.

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—The bitter contest between the old ring members of the Union League and the friends of the opposition ticket, headed by John P. Verres, terminated last night in the election of the latter ticket. The polls remained open till after midnight, and the result has just been announced. Charles Gibbons headed the ring ticket for President, and was on the opposition ticket for Vice President, but he withdrew his name at the last moment, and is among the defeated. The successful party claim that had there been a different result the Union League would have been broken up.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS' REPORT ON PROHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 15.—The Commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the working of the Prohibitory Liquor law in such States of the Union as have adopted it, have returned, and their report has been submitted. The report is a lengthy and exhaustive document, and will be ready for presentation on the meeting of Parliament.

THE BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The following is a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing-house, Monday morning, Dec. 14:

Capital			$50,000,000
Loans	$128,279,000	Decrease	$262,600
Specie	1,263,600	Decrease	77,800
Legal tender notes	8,744,800	Increase	446,000
Due from ot'r b'ks	19,195,800	Decrease	154,200
Due to other b'nks	21,223,000	Decrease	221,500
Deposits	52,695,000	Decrease	295,100
Circulation	24,469,500	Decrease	191,800

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

At about 9 o'clock Monday night three men burst through the door of a little shanty occupied by an old woman named Gurney, on Bevans street, Jersey City Heights, and, having gained admittance, threw her to the floor and subjected her to gross indignities. She resisted them with all her energy, and they beat her almost to insensibility. An old tramp who was living in the house with her was intimidated by one of the men, who presented a pistol at him. The men smashed every portable article in the house, and then left. Mrs. Gurney made complaint to Capt. Glenny, and James Hardenburg and Michael Haslin were arrested on suspicion of having committed the outrage. Mrs. Gurney positively identified Hardenburg, but could not swear certainly as to Haslin. Both are held for examination.

CAR CONDUCTORS—THE "BOGUS" BELL PUNCH.

William H. Sparks, a conductor in the employ of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, was yesterday found in possession of a bogus bell-punch, of the pattern described in THE TIMES some time ago. It is suspended in front of the body by a cloth strap running around the neck, and a leather belt at the waist—all intended to be worn under the clothing. The Company's officers learned on Monday that Sparks was using this fraudulent instrument, and yesterday morning made elaborate preparations to circumvent and punish him as an example for other conductors. Four "spotters" rode with him on different trips. On each trip he turned over to the Receiver less fares than he had collected. He was arrested and the bogus punch found on his person. Judge Morgan committed the accused on four charges of embezzlement in default of $2,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Benson J. Lossing is at the Coleman House.

Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman John McNulta, of Illinois, is at the Gilsey House.

Commissary-General Gardiner, of the British army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-State Senator A. W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., is at the Grand Hotel.

Congressman William R. Roberts, of New-York, and Col. Anson Mills, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany; Gen. G. A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans; Hon. Francis S. Thayer, of Troy, and Assemblymen George S. Batcheller, H. G. Eastman, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

SANITARY MATTERS.

ABATEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA AND SMALL-POX—A NEW SMALL-POX HOSPITAL—THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT POLICE-STATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the matter of the occurrence of two fatal cases of small-pox among the Police force of the Nineteenth Precinct was brought to the notice of the board. An inspection was made of the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station some time ago by Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, and Sanitary Inspector Post, who recommended that the house be vacated and the men moved to more healthy quarters. Another inspection of the premises will be made during the present week.

The board have in contemplation the establishment in this City of a small-pox hospital, where patients suffering from this disease might be taken without the trouble of removing them to Blackwell's Island. They had selected the building known as the Bull's Head Hotel, at One Hundredth street and Third avenue. The building is situated on high ground, and is entirely isolated, and well adapted for the purpose, but the owners of the property refuse to lease it to the Board of Health. The small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island is full, and another building has been set apart for the reception of small-pox patients. The Board of Health have asked for an appropriation of $9,000 for the year 1874, and $17,000 for 1875, for the purpose of taking charge of the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island.

In answer to a request from Mayor Vance for information in relation to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, Col. Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, sent a communication to the Mayor setting forth that the building had been inspected on several occasions, and had been reported as unfit for habitation. A brick drain from a stable runs under the house, and the rear building, in which thirty-five men sleep, is filled with the noxious exhalations from this drain. It has been reported that an average of twelve men out of a total of nearly 100 patrolmen have been constantly on the sick list from malarious diseases contracted in the station-house. During the month of June last there were thirty-three men of the force in the Nineteenth Precinct sick at one time from malarial fever, and it was absolutely dangerous to the health of the City to allow the building to be occupied as it is at present. On the reception of the report of Dr. Day the Board of Health will doubtless order the prompt vacation of the premises. It will be borne in mind that the Police Commissioners have negotiated for a site on which to erect a new station-house. The resolution appropriating the money for the same had been adopted by the Board of Aldermen, but the Assistant Aldermen refuse to concur, and nothing can be done in the matter until the Board of Assistant Aldermen ends its official existence, which will be on the 1st of January, 1875.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality for the past week:

"The total number of deaths reported in this city for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th inst., was 478, of which 96 were in public institutions, 196 were of children under 5 years of age, and 30 were persons of 70 years old, and upward. Bronchitis and pneumonia were charged with 38 deaths last week, and 36 in the previous week. Phthisis caused 159 deaths in the two weeks. Diphtheria was charged with 57 and 47 deaths in the successive weeks; small-pox with 29 and 27, successively; scarlatina with 9 and 12; membranous croup with 10 and 13 in the respective weeks. The death-rate in the week ending on the 5th inst. was equal to 26 per 1,000 annually, and last week was at 23.90 per 1,000."

Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported in this City during the past two weeks:

Week ending Dec. 5—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 2; diphtheria, 140; small-pox, 75; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Week ending Dec. 12—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 36; measles, 1; diphtheria, 139; small-pox, 54; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

From the above statement it will be seen that diphtheria was less by one case during the past week, small-pox decreased twenty-one cases, scarlet fever twenty-two cases, typhoid fever five cases, cerebro-spinal meningitis two cases, and typhus fever and measles one each. During the past week the Disinfecting Corps visited eighty-nine premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated seventy-one houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Twenty-one cases of small-pox were removed to hospital and four dead bodies to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

MAYOR VANCE'S ACTION CONCERNING THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION.

Alderman John J. Morris had an interview yesterday with Mayor Vance in relation to the necessity of providing a new building for the policemen of the Nineteenth Precinct, their present station-house being unfit for occupation. After a brief consultation, Mr. Morris, at the suggestion of the Mayor, sent a telegram to the Board of Health, requesting them to report the condition of the present building. This dispatch elicited the following reply from the Secretary of the Board:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

Hon. John J. Morris, Alderman:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your telegram of this date, I will respectfully state that it is true that two patrolmen of the Nineteenth Precinct have recently died with small-pox. Where they contracted the disease, is not positively known. It is also true that this station-house has been repeatedly inspected by the Sanitary officers of the Board of Health, and has been reported to be inadequate for the proper accommodation of the Police force of the precinct, and to be constantly so overcrowded that it is in a condition dangerous to the health of the occupants.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

Mr. Morris laid this communication before Mayor Vance, and the latter will probably send a message to the Board of Assistant Aldermen on the subject, the majority of that board having refused to vote for a resolution providing for a new site for a station-house.

A COSTLY OFFICIAL ERROR.

STATE TAX MUDDLE IN WESTCHESTER—THE ANNEXED TOWNS' TAX SADDLED ON THE COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County are greatly agitated just now over the requisition made upon them by the State Controller for an erroneous and excessive amount of State tax, and from the payment of which there seems to be no redress.

In 1873 the assessed value of real and personal property in Westchester County, as corrected by the State Assessors, was $53,554,474. This amount included the three towns since annexed to New-York, and assessed as follows: Morrisania, $4,588,118; West Farms, $4,712,373, and King's Bridge, $2,002,284. A few months ago the State Assessors met the Supervisors and Assessors of the several towns of Westchester County, and examined them at considerable length as to the value of certain pieces of property in their respective towns, and the manner in which the Town Assessors had performed their duties generally. Although but twenty-two towns now comprised in the county were represented in the convention and called upon by the State Assessors to report, those officials confirmed the assessment list or roll of 1873, comprising twenty-five towns, and which calls for payment of $86,000 in excess of the amount for which Westchester County is actually liable, being the sum due from the property-owners of the three towns annexed to New-York. When the Supervisors applied first to the State Controller and subsequently to the State Assessors to correct the error, both declared that they had no power to do so, and that the entire amount called for from Westchester County must be paid into the State Treasury. The Supervisors of Westchester County think it very strange that the State Assessors, whose duty it is to adjust and correct any inequality or irregularity discovered in assessing the valuation of property in one town or county in comparison with the others, should, in a case like this one, declare that they have no power to make the proper correction, and to place the responsibility in regard to the payment of the taxes due where it belongs. The Supervisors of Westchester County have now no authority to collect any taxes in the annexed towns, and if the authorities of New-York are at present debarred through any muddle in the framing of the Annexation act from collecting the taxes in the annexed towns, it is contended that the proper authority can soon be obtained at the approaching session of the Legislature.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

This Christian benevolent institution, established in 1861, and at present located at No. 40 New Bowery, has for twelve years stood foremost among those missions that have been employed in attending the wants and relieving the sufferings of the deserving poor. Its earnest, conscientious, and judicious management have so enlarged the field of its usefulness that its facilities, though extensive, are insufficient to sustain the constantly-increasing demands upon its resources. During the past year 76,000 loaves of bread, 19,000 garments, and 1,000 pairs of shoes, together with medicine and other necessaries, have been distributed among the needy classes, and the institution now gives about 400 meals a day to children, and distributes daily about 150 baskets of provisions. At present its day and Sabbath schools are regularly attended by about 600 children, their education being under the charge of competent instructors, and for usefulness and thoroughness is unexcelled by even the best afforded at our regular common schools. Careful personal examination, on the part of the missionary and the Superintendent, is instituted with a view of gaining an acquaintance with the true condition of the dependants on the Mission, so as to guard against the dispensation of charity where it would not only be unwise and indiscriminating, but even encourage dependence and voluntary idleness. The severity of the present Winter will test to the utmost the resources of our charitable institutions, and call for unremitting care on the part of the authorities, so that appeals to public benevolence are at this time more than ever necessary. Those of the wealthy and charitably-inclined who would unostentatiously do their part in the work of alleviating the sufferings and sickness of the destitute will find in the above-mentioned unsectarian mission a medium through which their charity will not alone reach and aid the deserving poor, but also make the coming Christmas a happy one for many helpless children and families.

LABOR TROUBLES.

THE BROWN-STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION—ARBITRARY COURSE OF THE UNION—CARPET-WEAVERS' STRIKE—THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

In obedience to the orders of the Journeymen Brown-stone Cutters' Association, the stone-cutters employed by Messrs. Tate & Osborne, at the East River, foot of Ninety-first street, struck on Saturday last. The cause of the strike, as related by Mr. Osborne, is as follows: Some two weeks ago a man named Thomas Madden applied to Mr. Osborne for work, offering to do whatever was given him at $3 per day, as his family was in great need. Mr. Osborne said that if he would work for nothing he (Osborne) could not give him any employment then, but that he might call again in two or three days if he chose to do so. Accordingly he did call again, and without any further stipulation as to wages he was set to work. The first day he was given a stone 11 feet by 2, worth $30, to shape, and he entirely spoiled it. Afterward he did not do much better, and Mr. Tate was anxious to discharge him but did not do so. When pay-day came Madden was asked for his time and rate, and he gave them as eight days at $4 50 per day. Mr. Osborn asked him if he did not agree to work for $3, and he replied that he did not. Mr. Tate then said that there should be no trouble, and that he should be paid $4 50 per day, and be discharged. His wages were counted out to him and he went away apparently satisfied. Almost immediately Mr. Tate discovered that he had not given the man enough by $4, and he sent a messenger after Madden, who had also discovered the mistake and who met the messenger who was looking for him. Madden received his additional $4 and again went away. He then preferred a complaint in the Brown-stone Cutters' Association against Tate & Osborne, charging them with hiring at a lower rate than the association allows its members to receive. The association cited Mr. Osborne to appear before it, and fined him $100. He at first refused to pay it, but, as all his men struck, and he has large contracts on hand, he afterward gave his check for the required sum. The men will accordingly return to work, but it is rumored the association will attempt to fine Mr. Osborne a second $100, in which case he declares he will stop work rather than pay it. Further inquiries in a source believed to be authentic developed the fact that this association is more tyrannical in its demands than any other labor union in the City. Upon joining it the men are required to take separate oaths that they will not work more than eight hours a day or for less than $4 50, and that they will inform against any "boss" or workman who disobeys the rules. To enforce these regulations there is a secret committee appointed from among the workmen at every yard, who report any violations of them. As in the case of Tate & Osborne, the association claims the right to punish employers as well as its own members. The "bosses" say that they are compelled to submit, and thus it is that while 1,000 stone-cutters are anxious to work at any price, the association forbids their working at less than $4 50, and they are idle. Many of the men are almost destitute already, and with Winter approaching their course seems almost foolhardy.

Two weeks ago some 1,500 hands employed in the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co., at the North River, foot of Forty-third street, struck rather than submit to a reduction in their wages of ten to fifteen per cent. Upon applying at the factory for information yesterday afternoon, the clerk to whom the reporter was directed as being able to tell what was desired said that he was not at all interested in newspaper reports, and did not propose to give the public any information. From other and reliable sources it was ascertained that there were no new developments. The company had posted up notice of a reduction of wages, in the regular course of business, and the hands struck rather than submit to it. There is no ill feeling on either side, and both employers and employed are still determined to resist until their point is carried. Some of the workmen had been continuously employed by the firm for over twenty years.

Although the 'longshoremen's strike is virtually ended there still remain traces of it. The last action was a meeting of Union No. 2, on Monday night. Much feeling against the stevedores, and especially against the Walsh Brothers, was manifested, and twenty-five delegates were appointed to represent the union in a second convention. The Hoboken 'Longshoremen's Union, numbering 580 men, formally surrendered and disbanded on Sunday last.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday at the Mission rooms, No. 805 Broadway, Judge Fancher in the chair, to finish the business of the year. Reports were read from the various standing committees on foreign and domestic missions, finance, publication, &c. Appropriations were made for the purchase and repairs of property at Pachuca, in Mexico, and Rev. William Butler was granted a power of attorney to acquire title for the society. Very large appropriations were made for the domestic missions, particularly for the relief of the districts devastated by the grasshopper plague. Money was also appropriated for an increase of salaries, chiefly in the district of Rome, Italy. After the transaction of the regular business, the election of officers for the year 1875 took place, resulting in the following choice: President, Bishop E. S. Janes; Vice Presidents, Bishops L. Scott, M. Simpson, E. R. Ames, T. Bowman, W. L. Harris, R. S. Foster, J. W. Wiley, S. M. Merrill, E. G. Andrews, G. Haven, and J. T. Peck. Executive Committee, Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Revs. M. D'C. Crawford, and J. A. Roche, Messrs. W. B. Skidmore, James H. Taft, and Oliver Hoyt. Honorary Secretary, John P. Durbin, D. D. Corresponding Secretaries—Robert L. Dashiell, Thomas M. Eddy, John M. Reid. Recording Secretary—David Terry. Treasurer—Reuben Nelson. Assistant Treasurers—Luke Hitchcock. Managers—Ministers—John P. Durbin, Thomas Carlton, Joseph Holdich, John A. Roche, Daniel Wise, James M. Tuttle, Cyrus D. Foss, M. D'C. Crawford, Daniel Curry, Henry B. Ridgaway, Albert S. Hunt, Stephen D. Brown, John Lanahan, Otis H. Tiffany, Lewis R. Dunn, Albert D. Vail, Aaron K. Sanford, Robert H. Pattison, John A. M. Chapman, John F. Hurst, John Miley, John B. Merwin, George F. Kettell, William F. Butler, Reuben Nelson, Wm. McAllister, Christian F. Grimm, W. F. Warren, Richard Van Horne, Wm. S. Studley, Erastus O. Haven, John H. Vincent. Laymen—William B. Skidmore, John Falconer, William Truslow, Enoch L. Fancher, James H. Taft, Timothy A. Howe, H. M. Forrester, Henry J. Baker, John S. McLean, John French, Stephen Crowell, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Gilbert Oakley, Charles H. Fellows, Samuel U. V. Odell, Isaac Odell, Oliver H. P. Archer, George J. Ferry, Joseph F. Knapp, Jonathan O. Fowler, John Stephenson, James M. Fuller, George J. Seney, George G. Reynolds, Clinton B. Fisk, Andrew W. Stout, Stephen Barker, Theodore Runyon, John Whiteman, John M. Phillips, David Taylor. Members were elected for the following standing committees, on Africa, South America and Mexico, China, Western Europe, India and Turkey: Domestic Missions, Finance, Legacies, Publications, Estimates, Woman's Mission Work, Anniversary and Nominations, and Audits at New-York and Cincinnati.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

It is doubtful whether there exists a charitable organization whose object is more laudable, or appeals more strongly to the sympathies of all, than the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the care of disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war. Even those who are possessed of uncharitableness to the extent of being proof against the cravings of other philanthropic projects, cannot, if they are at all imbued with that natural heritage of the American people—a spirit of patriotism—fail to respond generously toward the support of the beneficiaries of the Ladies' Union Relief Association. Until the adoption of the late constitutional amendments denying appropriations to private corporations, the association was in receipt of a yearly sum requisite to enable it to carry on its excellent operations; but now, although the necessity of its existence is as great as it was ten years ago when the City was overrun with maimed and debilitated soldiers, fresh from the horrors of the battle field, it is forced to appeal to the private purses of the community to enable it to continue its work. A fair has just been opened for the benefit of the association, at Masonic Hall, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, and it is to be held throughout the week. There are about twenty different tables upon which are displayed apparently every conceivable article. There is a table or department for nic-nacs of all descriptions, for perfumes, silk handkerchiefs, and woolen comforts, for dolls and dolls' dresses, for family groceries, for flowers, for engravings and chromos, and for all the latest publications. Mr. John Daisy's Punch and Judy show, which proved an irresistible attraction to the children taken on the free excursions last Summer, is established in a small hall by itself, and half-hourly illustrates the old but ever popular story of Mr. Punch's family difficulties.

A CHEMIST'S PAY.

Dr. Herman Endeman some time since brought a suit to recover pay from the City for services rendered in making a chemical analysis on a Coroner's inquest. A demurrer was interposed to the complaint, and Judge Van Brunt, before whom the case was argued, has now rendered a decision, in which he holds that the chemist is not entitled to pay, the law of 1868 having fixed the Coroner's pay in such cases, and having made no provision for the pay of the chemist.

WESTERN LIFE.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I.

When I was a boy, there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in our village on the west bank of the Mississippi River. That was, to be a steam-boatman. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus came and went, it left us all burning to become clowns; the first negro minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we lived and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn; but the ambition to be a steam-boatman always remained.

Once a day a cheap, gaudy, packet arrived upward from St. Louis, and another downward from Keokuk. Before these events had transpired, the day was glorious with expectancy; after they had transpired, the day was a dead and empty thing. Not only the boys, but the whole village felt this. After all these years I can picture that old time to myself now, just as it was then: the white town drowsing in the sunshine of a Summer's morning; the streets empty, or pretty nearly so; one or two clerks sitting in front of the Water street stores, with their splint-bottomed chairs tilted back against the wall, chins on breasts, hats slouched over their faces, asleep—with shingle-shavings enough around to show what broke them down; a sow and a litter of pigs loafing along the sidewalk, doing a good business in water-melon rinds and seeds; two or three lonely little freight-piles scattered about the "levee," a pile of "skids" on the slope of the stone-paved wharf, and the fragrant town drunkard asleep in the shadow of them; two or three wood flats at the head of the wharf, but nobody to listen to the peaceful lapping of the wavelets against them; the great Mississippi, the majestic, the magnificent Mississippi, rolling its mile-wide tide along, shining in the sun; the dense forest away on the other side; the "point" above the town, and the "point" below, bounding the river-glimpse and turning it into a sort of sea, and withal a very still and brilliant and lonely one. Presently a film of dark smoke appears above one of those remote "points;" instantly a negro drayman, famous for his quick eye and prodigious voice, lifts up the cry, "S-t-e-a-m-boat a-comin'!" and the scene changes! The town drunkard stirs, the clerks wake up, a furious clatter of drays follows, every house and store pours out a human contribution, and all in a twinkling the dead town is alive and moving. Drays, carts, men, boys, all go hurrying from many quarters to a common centre, the wharf. Assembled there, the people fasten their eyes upon the coming boat as upon a wonder they are seeing for the first time. And the boat *is* rather a handsome sight, too. She is long and sharp and trim and pretty; she has two tall, fancy-topped chimneys, with a gilded device of some kind swung between them; a fanciful pilot-house, all glass and "gingerbread," perched on top of the "texas" deck behind them; the paddle-boxes are gorgeous with a picture or with gilded rays above the boat's name; the boiler deck, the hurricane deck, and the texas deck are fenced and ornamented with clean white railings; there is a flag gallantly flying from the jack-staff; the furnace doors are open and the fires glaring bravely; the upper decks are black with passengers; the Captain stands by the big bell, calm, imposing, the envy of all; great volumes of the blackest smoke are rolling and tumbling out of the chimneys—a husbanded grandeur created with a bit of pitch pine just before arriving at a town; the crew are grouped on the forecastle; the broad stage is run far out over the port bow, and an envied deck hand stands picturesquely on the end of it with a coil of rope in his hand; the pent steam is screaming through the gauge-cocks; the Captain lifts his hand, a bell rings, the wheels stop; then they turn back, churning the water to foam, and the steamer is at rest. Then such a scramble as there is to get aboard and to get ashore, and to take in freight and to discharge freight, all at one and the same time; and such a yelling and cursing as the mates facilitate it all with! Ten minutes later the steamer is under way again, with no flag on the jack-staff and no black smoke issuing from the chimneys. After ten more minutes the town is dead again, and the town drunkard asleep by the skids once more.

My father was a Justice of the Peace, and I supposed he possessed the power of life and death over all men and could hang anybody that offended him. This was distinction enough for me, as a general thing; but the desire to be a steam-boatman kept intruding, nevertheless. I first wanted to be a cabin-boy, so that I could come out with a white apron on and shake a table-cloth over the side, where all my old comrades could see me; later I thought I would rather be the deck-hand who stood on the end of the stage-plank with the coil of rope in his hand, because he was particularly conspicuous. But these were only day-dreams—they were too heavenly to be contemplated as real possibilities. By and by one of our boys went away. He was not heard of for a long time. At last he turned up as apprentice engineer or "striker" on a steam-boat. This thing shook the bottom out of all my Sunday-school teachings. That boy had been notoriously worldly, and I just the reverse; yet he was exalted to this eminence, and I left in obscurity and misery. There was nothing generous about this fellow in his greatness. He would always manage to have a rusty bolt to scrub while his boat tarried at our town, and he would sit on the inside guard and scrub it, where we could all see him and envy him and loathe him. And whenever his boat was laid up he would come home and swell around the town in his blackest and greasiest clothes, so that nobody could help remembering that he was a steam-boatman; and he used all sorts of steam-boat technicalities in his talk, as if he were so used to them that he forgot common people could not understand them. He would speak of the "labboard" side of a horse in an easy, natural way that would make one wish he was dead. And he was always talking about "St. Looy" like an old citizen; he would refer casually to occasions when he "was coming down Fourth street," or when he was "passing by the Planter's House," or when there was a fire and he took a turn on the brakes of "the old Big Missouri;" and then he would go on and lie about how many towns the size of ours were burned down there that day. Two or three of the boys had long been persons of consideration among us because they had been to St. Louis once and had a vague general knowledge of its wonders, but the day of their glory was over now. They lapsed into a humble silence, and learned to disappear when the ruthless "cub"-engineer approached. This fellow had money, too, and hair-oil. Also an ignorant silver watch and a showy brass watch-chain. He wore a leather belt and used no suspenders. If ever a youth was cordially admired and hated by his comrades, this one was. No girl could withstand his charms. He "cut out" every boy in the village. When his boat blew up at last, it diffused a tranquil contentment among us such as we had not known for months. But when he came home the next week, alive, renowned, and appeared in church all battered up and bandaged, a shining hero, stared at and wondered over by everybody, it seemed to us that the partiality of Providence for an undeserving reptile had reached a point where it was open to criticism.

This creature's career could produce but one result, and it speedily followed. Boy after boy managed to get on the river. The minister's son became an engineer. The doctor's and the postmaster's sons became "mud clerks;" the wholesale liquor dealer's son became a bar-keeper on a boat; four sons of the chief merchant and two sons of the county judge became pilots. Pilot was the grandest position of all. The pilot, even in those days of trivial wages, had a princely salary—from a hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars a month, and no board to pay. Two months of his wages would pay a preacher's salary for a year. Now some of us were left disconsolate. We could not get on the river—at least our parents would not let us.

So by and by I ran away. I said I never would come home again till I was a pilot and could come in glory. But somehow I could not manage it. I went meekly aboard a few of the boats that lay packed together like sardines at the long St. Louis wharf, and very humbly inquired for the pilots, but got only a cold shoulder and short words from mates and clerks. I had to make the best of this sort of treatment for the time being, but I had comforting day-dreams of a future when I should be a great and honored pilot, with plenty of money, and could kill some of these mates and clerks and pay for them.

Months afterward the hope within me struggled to a reluctant death, and I found myself without an ambition. But I was ashamed to go home. I was in Cincinnati, and I set to work to map out a new career. I had been reading about the recent exploration of the river Amazon by an expedition sent out by our Government. It was said that the expedition, owing to difficulties, had not thoroughly explored a part of the country lying about the head-waters, some four thousand miles from the mouth of the river. It was only about fifteen hundred miles from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, where I could doubtless get a ship. I had thirty dollars left; I would go and complete the exploration of the Amazon. This was all the thought I gave to the subject. I never was great in matters of detail. I packed my valise, and took passage on an ancient tub called the Paul Jones, for New-Orleans. For the sum of sixteen dollars I had the scarred and tarnished splendors of "her" main saloon principally to myself, for she was not a creature to attract the eye of wiser travelers.

When we presently got under way and went poking down the broad Ohio, I became a new being, and the subject of my own admiration. I was a traveler! A word never had tasted so good in my mouth before. I had an exultant sense of being bound for mysterious lands and distant climes which I never have felt in so uplifting a degree since. I was in such a glorified condition that all ignoble feelings departed out of me, and I was able to look down and pity the untraveled with a compassion that had hardly a trace of contempt in it. Still, when we stopped at villages and wood-yards, I could not help lolling carelessly upon the railings of the boiler-deck to enjoy the envy of the country boys on the bank. If they did not seem to discover me, I presently sneezed to attract their attention, or moved to a position where they could not help seeing me. And as soon as I knew they saw me I gaped and stretched, and gave other signs of being mightily bored with traveling.

I kept my hat off all the time, and stayed where the wind and the sun could strike me, because I wanted to get the bronzed and weather-beaten look of an old traveler. Before the second day was half gone, I experienced a joy which filled me with the purest gratitude; for I saw that the skin had begun to blister and peel off my face and neck. I wished that the boys and girls at home could see me now.

We reached Louisville in time—at least the neighborhood of it. We stuck hard and fast on the rocks in the middle of the river and lay there four days. I was now beginning to feel a strong sense of being a part of the boat's family, a sort of infant son to the captain and younger brother to the officers. There is no estimating the pride I took in this grandeur, or the affection that began to swell and grow in me for those people. I could not know how the lordly steam-boatman scorns that sort of presumption in a mere landsman. I particularly longed to acquire the least trifle of notice from the big stormy mate, and I was on the alert for an opportunity to do him a service to that end. It came at last. The riotous powwow of setting a spar was going on down on the forecastle, and I went down there and stood around in the way—or mostly skipping out of it—till the mate suddenly roared a general order for somebody to bring him a capstan bar. I sprang to his side and said: "Tell me where it is—I'll fetch it!"

If a rag-picker had offered to do a diplomatic service for the Emperor of Russia, the monarch could not have been more astounded than the mate was. He even stopped swearing. He stood and stared down at me. It took him ten seconds to scrape his disjointed remains together again. Then he said impressively: "Well, if this don't beat hell!" and turned to his work with the air of a man who had been confronted with a problem too abstruse for solution.

I crept away, and courted solitude for the rest of the day. I did not go to dinner; I stayed away from supper until everybody else had finished. I did not feel so much like a member of the boat's family now as before. However, my spirits returned, in installments, as we pursued our way down the river. I was sorry I hated the mate so, because it was not in (young) human nature not to admire him. He was huge and muscular, his face was bearded and whiskered all over; he had a red woman and a blue woman tattooed on his right arm—one on each side of a blue anchor with a red rope to it; and in the matter of profanity he was perfect. When he was getting out cargo at a landing, I was always where I could see and hear. He felt all the sublimity of his great position, and made the world feel it too. When he gave even the simplest order, he discharged it like a blast of lightning, and sent a long, reverberating peal of profanity thundering after it. I could not help contrasting the way in which the average landsman would give an order with the mate's way of doing it. If the landsman should wish the gang-plank moved a foot further forward, he would probably say, "James, or William, one of you push that plank forward, please." But put the mate in his place, and he would roar out, "Here, now, start that gang-plank for'ard! Lively, now! *What* 're you about? Snatch it! *snatch* it! There! there! Aft again! aft again! Don't you hear me? Dash it to dash! are you going to *sleep* over it? '*Vast* heaving. 'Vast heaving, I tell you! Going to heave it clear astern? WHERE 're you going with that barrel? *for'ard* with it 'fore I make you swallow it, you dash-dash-dash-*dashed* split between a tired mud-turtle and a crippled hearse-horse!"

I wished I could talk like that.

When the soreness of my adventure with the mate had somewhat worn off, I began timidly to make up to the humblest official connected with the boat—the night watchman. He snubbed my advances at first, but I presently ventured to offer him a new chalk pipe, and that softened him. So he allowed me to sit with him by the big bell on the hurricane-deck, and in time he melted into conversation. He could not well have helped it, I hung with such homage on his words, and so plainly showed that I felt honored by his notice. He told me the names of dim capes and shadowy islands as we glided by them in the solemnity of the night, under the winking stars, and by and by got to talking about himself. He seemed over-sentimental for a man whose salary was $6 a week—or rather he might have seemed so to an older person than I. But I drank in his words hungrily, and with a faith that might have moved mountains if it had been applied judiciously. What was it to me that he was soiled and seedy, and fragrant with gin? What was it to me that his grammar was bad, his construction worse, and his profanity so void of art that it was an element of weakness, rather than strength in his conversation? He was a wronged man, a man who had seen trouble, and that was enough for me. As he mellowed into his plaintive history, his tears dripped upon the lantern in his lap, and I cried, too, from sympathy. He said he was the son of an English nobleman—either an Earl or an Alderman, he could not remember which, but believed he was both; his father, the nobleman, loved him, but his mother hated him from the cradle; and so while he was still a little boy he was sent to "one of them old, ancient colleges"—he couldn't remember which; and by and by his father died, and his mother seized the property and "shook" him, as he phrased it. After his mother shook him, members of the nobility with whom he was acquainted used their influence to get him the position of "lob-lolly boy in a ship;" and from that point my watchman threw off all trammels of date and locality, and branched out into a narrative that bristled all along with incredible adventures; a narrative that was so reeking with bloodshed and so crammed with hair-breadth escapes and the most engaging and unconscious personal villainies, that I sat speechless, enjoying, shuddering, wondering, worshiping.

It was a sore blight to find out afterward that he was a low, vulgar, ignorant, sentimental, half-witted humbug, an untraveled native of the wilds of Illinois, who had absorbed wildcat literature and appropriated its marvels, until in time he had woven odds and ends of the mess into this yarn, and then gone on telling it to fledglings like me, until he had come to believe it himself.—*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

THE AUGUST ANDRE SAFE.

HOW THE VESSEL GROUNDED ON ROMER SHOALS—700 BAGS OF SUGAR THROWN OVERBOARD—NO DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE STEAMER.

The steam-ship August André, which went ashore at Romer Shoals on Sunday, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, floated off at flood tide, about 10:30 o'clock Monday night. She came up to the City yesterday morning, and is now discharging her cargo at Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn. Capt. Greve stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that at the time of the accident he was on the bridge with the pilot, Isaac Gaylord, who came aboard about fifteen miles east of Fire Island. The weather was foggy and thick; the wind south south-west. Soon after passing Sandy Hook the Captain observed a buoy on the port side, and directed the attention of the pilot to the circumstance. They had proceeded but a short distance when the ship struck ground. An attempt was made to back the vessel by putting on all steam. A slight retrogression was made, but upon reversing the engines again the ship became hopelessly fastened in the mud. After a consultation by the officers, it was decided to lighten the steamer by throwing overboard a portion of the cargo. The middle hatch was accordingly opened, and the hands commenced throwing bags of beet-root sugar overboard, and by daylight had lightened her of 700 bags—equivalent to about fifty tons of sugar. Rockets were occasionally thrown up in the meantime, and, in response to the signal, the steam-boat Meyer made its appearance, and, with several tugs, attempted to pull the André off, but without avail. The wind blew very hard from the north-west on Monday, and increased in violence during the afternoon to such an extent that all efforts to approach her by means of lighters failed. At 10:30 Monday night she began to float. The engines were reversed, and she was backed down the channel to the distance of about half a mile. Having got into about six fathoms of water, the anchors were dropped, and the pumps applied for leakage. A small leak was found in the after hold. At nine A. M. the anchors were weighed, and the vessel came up to her pier. The Captain stated that the voyage had been an unpleasant one throughout. During the prevalence of a heavy sea the steamer's cook had his leg broken, and one of the stewards received a severe scalp wound on the same occasion. Capt. Greve was formerly commander of the steamer Freetrade, since named the Helvetia. The August André is brig-rigged, tonnage, 1,500 tons; length, 270 feet; 32 feet breadth of beam, and 21 feet depth of hold. She ranks A1 in French Lloyds, has five bulkheads, was built in Le Seyne, near Toulon, France, and is owned by Messrs. Stennare & Ludwig, Anvers. Her cargo, consisting principally of beet-root sugar, was consigned to Funch, Edye & Co., No. 27 South William street. The pilot, Isaac Gaylord, was expected to appear and report to the Commissioners of Pilots at their regular meeting yesterday, and the board expressed considerable annoyance at his failure to do so.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EPOCHS OF HISTORY. THE HOUSES OF YORK AND OF LANCASTER. By JAMES GAIRDNER. New-York: SCRIBNER & Co.

These interesting volumes will constitute very valuable additions to a popular knowledge of history. Each work is written by an eminent scholar, and there is no similar series of books which presents so much information in so short and attractive a form. The present volume deals with the events which are so powerfully treated in some of Shakespeare's plays—from the death of Richard II. to the death of Richard III. at Bosworth. The author, Mr. Gairdner, (editor of the *Paston Letters,*) says in his preface that the volume has been "written from a direct study of all the contemporary testimony that exists relative to the events of each particular reign." We can only add that the book has been prepared in a most careful and thorough manner, and that it ought to be read by every historical student.

NATURE SERIES. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

Two new volumes have recently been added to this excellent series, and we desire to commend both of them to the notice of our readers who are interested in science—as we hope most of them are. The one is a treatise by Sir George Mivart, F. R. S., on the *Common Frog*, and the other is an exposition by Prof. Spottiswoode of the interesting phenomena known under the general head of the *Polarization of Light*. Both works are profusely illustrated, and both may easily be understood by any reader of ordinary intelligence. They are extremely valuable as educational books. The "Nature Series" now includes volumes by Mr. Lockyer, Sir John Lubbock, Prof. Forbes, and Prof. Rodwell, besides those above mentioned. They are cheap, handy, and good.

ANNUS DOMINI. A prayer for each day of the year founded on a text of Holy Scripture. By CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS, 1875.

A beautifully printed little volume, the scope and purpose of which are sufficiently described in the title-page.

THE GOLDEN FENCE AND OTHER TALES. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

These are pretty little stories for children, quite original, and not overloaded with morals and preachments. There is *no powder in the jam*—a description of the book which children, at any rate, will understand.

CHIMES FOR CHILDHOOD. A collection of songs for little ones. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT.

A very fair selection of verses for youngsters, comprising quotations from Shakespeare to Theodore Tilton! Need we say more?

LITTLE FOLK LIFE. By GAIL HAMILTON, author of "Child World," &c. Parts I. and II. Boston: W. F. GILL & Co. 1875.

LOLLY DINKS' DOINGS. By his mother, old Mrs. Dinks, alias ELIZABETH STODDARD. Boston: W. F. GILL & Co. 1874.

These three volumes, uniform in size and binding, and inclosed in a suitable case will form an excellent Christmas or New-Year's present for young children, by whom they will be highly esteemed. They contain plenty of capital stories which must arouse the sympathy and interest of little folk up to ten or eleven years of age. The names of the writers are sufficient guarantee for all that is wanted in such books, to those at least who are familiar with them, and to those who are not, we may say that they rank among the first children's story-tellers that we have. The books are fairly illustrated.

RHYMES AND JINGLES. By MARY MAPES DODGE, author of "Hans Brinker." New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1875.

Through the pages of *St. Nicholas* Mrs. Dodge has become so well known that, when we say she has devoted herself in this volume especially to the wants and fancies of very young children, the merit of her *Jingles* can be very well anticipated. It is, however, greatly enhanced by excellent and appropriate illustrations, and, being inclosed in a handsome binding, nothing has been omitted to render it a most acceptable gift-book for the youngest children.

THE SINGING CAMPAIGN FOR TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. By Rev. GUSTAVUS D. PIKE, M. A. London: HODDER & STOUGHTON. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1874.

The object of the visit of the "Jubilee Singers" to England was, as will probably be remembered, to raise a sum of money in that country for the erection of some new buildings to the Fisk University, one of the seven chartered institutions established by the American Missionary Association in the South. The singers were eleven in number, all students of the University, and eight of them were emancipated slaves. Their trip across the Atlantic was most successful, and their reception by all classes of people in England, from the Queen down, was most gratifying, as appears from Mr. Pike's narrative. For this little book is a description of the whole proceeding, from the organization of the company to its triumphant return to Nashville, and very interesting it is. It will be read with warm sympathy by all who have any care for the progress of the negro race, and who appreciate the value of cordial international relations in works of humanity and civilization.

HOME RECREATIONS, designed for home amusements, school exhibitions, and public entertainments. By WILLIAM F. GILL. With illustrations. Boston: WILLIAM F. GILL & Co. 1875.

On former occasions we have had to notice books intended for social entertainment at Christmas and holiday times, but that now before us differs from them essentially. Mr. Gill has recognized the growing popularity of *tableaux vivants*, and in consequence has devoted himself to a collection of more than 160 subjects for them, adding to each the fullest explanations in all matters of even the smallest detail, so that a little careful attention to his instructions cannot fail to insure success. His book will prove most acceptable at this season, and will doubtless contribute very much to the pleasure and delight of many a private evening entertainment.

CHARLES SUMNER.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Garlands upon his grave,
And flowers upon his hearse,
And to the tender heart and brave
The tribute of this verse.

His was the troubled life,
The conflict and the pain,
The grief, the bitterness of strife,
The honor without stain.

Like Winkelried, he took
Into his manly breast
The sheaf of hostile spears, and broke
A path for the oppressed;

Then from the fatal field
Upon a nation's heart
Borne like a warrior on his shield!—
So should the brave depart.

Death takes us by surprise,
And stays our hurrying feet;
The great design unfinished lies,
Our lives are incomplete.

But in the dark unknown
Perfect their circles seem,
Even as a bridge's arch of stone
Is rounded in the stream.

Alike are life and death,
When life in death survives,
And the uninterrupted breath
Inspires a thousand lives.

Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE NEW-ORLEANS RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—The Returning Board is investigating the charge of fraud and doctored returns. John Douglas and Col. George Soule, experts, testify to erasures and changes in the returns from St. Helena and Sabine Parishes.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Dec. 15.

SENATE.

A MARINE HOSPITAL AT NEW-YORK.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of the trustees of the American Seaman's Friend Society, calling attention to the necessity of a merchants' marine hospital at the port of New-York, and asking legislation to that end. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PROPOSITION TO FUND THE DISTRICT DEBT.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of N. A. Cowdrey, of New-York, reciting that the District of Columbia is indebted to him, and that he is unable to obtain anything from the District but a bond, upon which he cannot realize seventy per cent. The memorial is accompanied by a bill to consolidate the debt of the District of Columbia, and to issue bonds of the United States in exchange for bonds of the District. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four per cent. thirty-year bonds of the United States to an amount not exceeding $18,000,000, and exchange them within one year for the bonds and stock of the District of Columbia and the cities of Washington and Georgetown, dollar for dollar, the difference in the interest of either to be adjusted by him. The total amounts of these various classes of securities are set forth in detail, and including $8,000,000 of the 3-65 bonds and Board of Audit certificates authorized and guaranteed by an act of Congress last June; they aggregate $17,742,800. The difference in interest between what the United States have to pay on the eighteen millions of four per cent. bonds and the amount they are entitled to receive on the debts taken by them in exchange therefor is stated to be $200,000 per annum, and this amount is to be pledged and invested as a sinking fund for the principal.

The bill and memorial were referred to the joint select committee to frame a new government for the District.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It proposes that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people, and each hold office for a term of six years; that the President shall be ineligible to re-election. Every male citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one years, and who has not been convicted of infamous crimes, shall have the right to vote. It further provides that the election for President and Vice President shall be held at the same time, and requires a majority of all votes cast to elect; but if no one receives a majority another election shall be ordered, at which only the two receiving the largest number of votes at the previous voting shall be voted for; and further, that the election returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and certificates issued by that tribunal. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES ON INTRODUCING BILLS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules so as to abolish the useless formality of Senators asking permission to introduce a bill without giving previous notice, by which much time was consumed and the journal encumbered.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he objected to the words "useless formality." He knew of one occasion when it had been anything but a useless formality, and that was when the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCreery) asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the removal of the bones of our soldiers from Arlington, but failed to obtain such leave.

Mr. MORTON said he did not wish to alter the rule, but merely to obviate unnecessary repetitions in the journal.

The word "useless" was struck out and the resolution then adopted.

A NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of William Giles Dix, of Peabody, Mass., setting forth his belief that the time had come when the people, once for all, should decide whether or not they desire and mean to be one sovereign nation claiming the direct allegiance of all and directly guarding the rights of all, and asking that Congress appoint a time as early in the coming year as may be deemed best for delegates chosen one from each Congressional District to meet in Philadelphia to consider and form a National Constitution which, if approved by the people voting as one people, without the intervention of the States, shall be the organic national law—superseding the Federal Constitution of the United States as that Constitution superseded the articles of confederation. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

The consideration of the bill to frame a new government for the District of Columbia was resumed, and the reading of the bill concluded. The bill was then laid aside till to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the House bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations yesterday, to continue the Board of Audit to audit and examine the unfunded and floating debt of the District of Columbia. Passed.

The Senate then, at 2:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, went into executive session.

At 3:12 the doors were reopened, and at 3:15 the Senate adjourned till noon to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CHRISTMAS RECESS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution for a Christmas recess from Wednesday, the 23d of December, to Tuesday, the 5th of January. Adopted. Yeas, 128: Nays, 123.

There was a good deal of struggle over the vote, and before the result was announced many votes on either side were changed.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, was conspicuous in opposition to it, and changed his vote to the affirmative in order that he might move to reconsider, which he immediately did, remarking that the Committee on Appropriations had not had an opportunity to say a word against it.

Messrs. RANDALL and SPEER, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—yeas 120, nays 128, and then, at the suggestion of Mr. Dawes, the subject was postponed till next Monday.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, in the chair.

In connection with a paragraph for stationery and newspapers for the Senate, Mr. Cox, of New-York, asked Mr. Garfield why it was that at the end of last session he said that he was obliged to the House for the confidence manifested in the Committee on Appropriations, and that the appropriations for the year were less by twenty-five millions than for the previous year. Was that statement correct?

Mr. GARFIELD—Yes.

Mr. COX—There is no mistake about it?

Mr. GARFIELD—No, Sir.

Mr. COX—There is no little difference of ten or fifteen million dollars?

Mr. GARFIELD—No, Sir.

Mr. COX—That will be developed in course of time.

Mr. GARFIELD—The gentleman will find that my remarks on that occasion have been fully borne out—more fully than I then hoped.

A question having been raised in regard to the item for Capitol Police, Mr. GARFIELD stated that in view of the political change which would take place in the organization of the House, next Congress, the Committee on Appropriations regarded it as somewhat indecorous to inaugurate changes which would mainly refer to the next House.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, did not wish to recognize the fact that, because there was to be a change in the majority of the House, there should not therefore be a diminution of expenses, if such diminution were proper in itself.

Mr. GARFIELD agreed with that suggestion, but still thought it a matter of courtesy toward those who would soon have the burden of responsibility thrown on them to let them make their own reductions.

Mr. WILSON would make all proper reductions, and let the other side when it came into power take the responsibility of an increase.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, favored the abolition of the Capitol Police and increasing the number of watchmen. He offered a resolution to that effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

In connection with a proposition to reduce the appropriation for the Botanical Garden, Mr. FRYE, of Maine, said that there were many items in the bill which he considered extravagant, such as $1,800 a year for messengers and policemen, while the Librarian of Congress—Mr. Spofford—received only $4,000 a year; and his assistants, many of whom were graduates of college, and who had to be conversant with several languages, received compensation ranging only from $2,500 to $1,000. So, too, the gentleman in charge of the Botanical Garden, a thoroughly competent man, received only $1,650 a year, his assistants, $800, and his laborers, $700 a year. In contrast with these figures he regarded the pay of messengers and policemen around the Capitol as extravagant.

The appropriation for the Botanical Garden was not reduced.

After disposing of sixteen pages of the bill, (which contains seventy-three pages,) the committee rose.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

Select Committee to Visit Vicksburg, Miss.—Messrs. Conger of Michigan, Hurlbut of Illinois, Williams of Wisconsin, Speer of Pennsylvania, and O'Brien, of Maryland.

Select Committee on Louisiana and the Southern States.—Messrs. G. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Wheeler of New-York, Frye of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Phelps of New-Jersey, Robinson of Illinois, and Potter of New-York.

The House then, at 4:10 P. M., adjourned.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES DECIDED TO BE DUTIABLE.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, gave his decision yesterday in the suit of Messrs. Du Barry & Co. against Gen. Chester A. Arthur, as Collector of the Port. In this case, which, it will be remembered, was reported in THE TIMES of the 12th inst., the plaintiffs sought to recover a duty of three cents which had been charged on each bottle of champagne imported by them, in addition to the specific tariff rate of $6 per dozen on champagne. They contended that the rate of duty upon such wines, which is collected at so much per gallon, whether in bottles or not, with an additional tax of three cents on each bottle, did not apply to champagne, and that the specific duty of $6 per dozen covered everything. The Judge decided in favor of the defendant. Messrs. Stanly, Clark & Brown for the plaintiffs, and Assistant United States District Attorneys Smith and Tremaine for the defense.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF THE SALE OF THE LATERAL CANALS, AND REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON THE MAIN ONES—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The joint committee of the New-York Conference on Commercial Facilities met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles in the chair. A code of by-laws was presented and adopted. The objects of the society are "to afford a medium by which matters bearing upon our commerce may be simultaneously brought before the commercial organizations of the City and State, and by conference and co-operation to more effectually promote the welfare of our City and County." The membership will consist of not more than five representatives from each of the following associations: The Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, New-York Cheap Transportation Association, Butter and Cheese Exchange, and also representatives of such other organizations as may be unanimously invited to participate in the deliberations of the conference. An invitation was received from W. J. Brown, of the Baxter Canal Navigation Company, inviting the conference to an excursion down the harbor. On motion of Mr. Boker, the invitation was accepted with thanks, but no day was named for the trip. In the absence of Mr. Henry, Mr. H. K. Thurber presented a resolution calling for the sale of the lateral canals and for a reduction of the tolls on the main canals. Mr. Ruggles thought that low tolls would not meet the end sought to be attained. The canals required enlargement as well as reduced tolls. He thought, too, they should not adopt the resolution submitted without first sending it to the various organizations which they represented, for their approval. He did not know what the Governor elect thought of the matter, but it was said he knew more about canals than any man living. Mr. Thurber said it would delay matters to refer the resolution to the various organizations, and, as the matter was one of urgency, he thought they should take immediate action in the case. At the request of the Chairman, some minor amendments were made in the resolution, and it was then passed in the following shape:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be a committee to wait upon the Governor elect and call attention to the fact that it is desirable to dispose of the lateral canals, authority for which was conferred by the recent amendments to the Constitution of this State, and further, that said committee also confer with the Governor upon the expediency of reducing the tolls upon the main canals to the lowest limit consistent with the maintenance and due improvement of the same.

The Conference then adjourned.

The new hall of the Indianapolis Board of Trade was opened yesterday. An invitation was received by the President of the Produce Exchange in this City to nominate a deputation of five members of the Exchange to attend the opening, but owing to pressure of business the deputation were not able to accept the invitation. Mr. Edson, the President of the Exchange, forwarded the following telegram to the Indianapolis Board of Trade yesterday:

J. Bernard, Secretary, Board of Trade, Indianapolis:

Regretting that we cannot, at this busy season, appoint a deputation from this Exchange to attend the opening of your new hall, we desire to express to you our earnest congratulations on the forward movement now taken by your excellent institution.

FRANKLIN EDSON, President.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow afternoon, to consider the propriety of closing the Exchange on the 26th inst., the day after Christmas.

A committee of the Memphis bondholders are in this City seeking information as to the best method of consolidating the debt of Memphis City. They are in consultation with members of the Common Council and with officers of the City Government as to the manner in which the debt of New-York City has been consolidated.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING—ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS—REPORTS OF THE DELEGATES TO THE RICHMOND CONVENTION AND OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday, at the rooms of the association, No. 110 Pearl street. Mr. Benjamin P. Baker, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the following individuals and firms were, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, elected members of the association:

John C. Kayser, E. Selbermann & Co., S. W. Bixby & Co., Whitlock & Lester, Pierson & Co., Black, Starr & Frost, Angell & Co., R. G. Cary & Co., Brandy, Cline & Co., S. A. Isley & Co., Bouché fils & Co., Anton Heim, Peloubet, Pelton & Co., L. M. Luther & Co., Olena, Craig & Co., Arion Piano-forte Company, Lighte & Ernst, E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., James Reid & Co., Taussig & Hammerschlag, Entwisle & Co., The Singer Manufacturing Company, William H. Jackson & Co., Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Lewis, Pattberg & Bro., B. Dreyfus & Co., French & Co., Dunn & Anderson, Detwiller, Street & Co., Tatham Bros., Jabez Burns, W. J. Porter & Co., John W. Culbert, J. S. Cohen & Co., Hitchcock, Dermody & Co., Holmes & Griggs' Manufacturing Company, S. Martine & Co., J. Ruszits, Mantner & Schweizer, Detmold & Cox, Van Wickle, Stout & Co., A. Slauson & Co., Schimmel & Co., Curtis & Schliefer, Cornell & Co., G. W. Yerby & Co., Lecomte & Perkins, David W. Manwaring, Delgado & Slera, Maghee & Myers, W. H. Parsons & Bro., Marchal & Smith Piano Company, Domestic Sewing-machine Company, Merwin, Hulbert & Co., Seman, Klous & Co., Remington Sewing-machine Company, C. G. Gunther & Co., Williams & Osborn, L. W. Morris of Morris' European Express, John Horsman, Hitchcock & Potter, Richard Douglass & Co., D. Bonanno, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Alfred Field & Co., Sigmund Ullman, George Meier & Co., L. Brandeis & Co., Hanry A. Richey, Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, J. A. Lowe, Ernst Gabler, A. A. Boyd, M. H. Leviness, Halstead & Co., Woodruff, Morris & Co., and Victor E. Mauger.

The delegation appointed to attend the second annual convention of the "American Cheap Transportation Association," at Richmond, Va., reported that the convention consisted of over 300 representatives of the producing and mercantile interests in seventeen different States. The report indicated that the cheap transportation movement was rapidly gaining ground. It stated that the number of delegates who favored water lines exceeded the number of those who believe in the efficiency of railways for the conveyance of freight. The delegation thought that both had their merits, and that a perfect transportation system should include both methods. They thought that the West was especially interested in the transportation question, and that while, for many reasons, her citizens would prefer to do business with New-York, yet that they could not long continue to pay tribute to the watered stock in our railroads, and to the high tolls on the canals, and that they would therefore naturally seek the cheapest and quickest outlet for their products. The increase of grain exports from Baltimore was referred to in support of this proposition. In order to give the association a broader significance, and to get rid of the idea that it was an aggressive movement against capital honestly invested in railroads, it had been decided at the Richmond Convention to change its name to the "American Board of Transportation and Commerce." The convention, the report stated, then adjourned, to meet in Chicago at such time as the Executive Committee shall elect.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Railway Transportation submitted to the meeting for adoption a preamble and series of resolutions on the subject. These resolutions expressed the opinion that it was the duty of legislators, both State and national, to give speedy attention to the question; that the want of a cheap, rapid, and adequate system of transportation has much to do with the depression of business at the present time; that, as a means toward cheap transportation, if the experience of other countries is to be taken as a guide, the Belgian sytem is particularly worthy of serious consideration, and shows the average rates paid in that country for transportation to range from one-fourth to one-half the rates paid in other countries for similar service; that one great need of our transportation system is an exclusive freight railroad from the grain-growing sections of the West to the Atlantic seaboard; that the magnitude of the undertaking makes it improbable that such a railroad can be constructed under conditions which will afford low rates of transport, unless undertaken as a public work, or unless it can be aided by the loan of the public funds, or the public credit, and that such a work cannot be too quickly undertaken either as an exclusively Government work, or by granting Government aid, while it should be supplemented by the improvement of our natural water ways, and the construction of such artificial water ways as promise the largest returns for the outlay.

The report having been adopted, it was resolved that the annual meeting of the association be held Jan. 28, 1875.

A cordial vote of thanks to the citizens of Richmond for the hospitalities extended to the delegation attending the convention was adopted. It was also resolved to defray the expenses of the delegates. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of having an annual dinner of the association. The meeting then adjourned.

NEBRASKA RELIEF.

In response to numerous inquiries we are requested by the Commissioners for the Relief of the Nebraska sufferers to state that packages of clothing, &c., will be brought by the different express companies free of charge to this City. All such packages should be addressed: "Nebraska Relief, No. 11 Barclay street." All persons contributing money can send their funds to Saunders & Hardenbergh, No. 112 and 114 Broadway, who are authorized to receive the same.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
46—Smith vs. Simpson.
56—Claflin vs. Bowden, (No. 1.)
57—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
58—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
126—Obrig vs. Gleason.
128—Saunders vs. Williamson.
132—Continental Bank, N. Co. vs. Ind. Ex. Co.
154—Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
171—National Phot. Co. vs. Bigden.
173—Nat. Phot. Co. vs. Pond.
174—National Phot. Co. vs. Baker.
175—National Phot. Co. vs. Paige.
176—Du Puy vs. Opdyke.
181—Bodine vs. Lord.
182—Hoag vs. Lansey.
189—Corbin, J., vs. Knapp.
197—Appleby vs. Schell.
216—Corbin vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
217—Collins vs. Sealey.
219—McLaren vs. Overbaugh.

Nos.
221—Repper vs. Anderson.
229—Ryckman vs. Terry.
234—Barry vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
249—Nat. Phot. Co. vs. Mut. Ins. Co.
251—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Munker.
267—Hartman vs. Smyth.
285—Devlin, &c., vs. Devlin.
291—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
294—O'Conner, &c., vs. Murtagh, &c.
299—McClosky vs. The Mayor, &c.
302—Goldberg vs. Utley, &c.
304—Butler vs. Wehle, &c.
310—Cullman, &c. vs. Welsh
311—Hopper vs. Hopper.
312—Winship vs. Winship.
313—Sadler vs. Hyatt, &c.
314—Whitman vs. Mull.
316—Messmore vs. Black.
317—Middecombe vs. Ricketts.
318—Munster vs. Seligman.
319—Stewart, &c., vs. Manhattan Market Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Allen vs. N. J. S. R. R. Co. et al.
9—Woodbridge vs. The Mayor, &c.
10—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
14—Singer vs. Cooper.
18—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
22—Embury vs. Sheldon et al.
24—Vogler vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
27—Peck vs. Hotchkiss et al.
31—— vs. ——.
32—— vs. ——.
Issues of Law and Fact.
73—Poole vs. Stevens.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. B. & F. N. et al.
151—O'Brien vs. Browning.
164—Colton vs. Morrissey.
165—Foley vs. Green, &c.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
181—Seltz vs. Smithson et al.
182—Cong. Shaaray Tefila vs. The Mayor.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.

Nos.
193—Harte vs. De Witte.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
196—Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
6—Goodwin et al. vs. Einskin et al.
10—Marx et al. vs. Rosenfield et al.
9—Boyd et al. vs. De La Montague.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hall et al.
201—Sterne vs. Goeppe.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
205—Levy vs. Sayor.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
226—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Lesley et al.
229—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
231—Strahlin vs. McGuinness.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2364—Oliver vs. Payne et al
4420—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
4370—Carvan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4372—Finnigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
638—Watterman vs. Lyon
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Ass. of Philadelphia.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Merchants Bank of Canada vs. Union R. R. Trans. Co. and Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

Nos.
1600—Goody vs. Poullaine.
1984—Hawes vs. Robinson.
1822—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1776—Matin vs. Associazoni Martine De Lambunciello.
630½—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carll.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Ex'x., &c.
2270—Smith vs. Rythenbury.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
130—Mevey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
992—Schultz vs. Crane et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
683—Ray et al. vs. Martin et al.
211—Bray, President, &c., vs. Coscitt.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1885—Wallace vs. The Mayor, &c.
2127—Sanchez vs. Mer. Mut. Ins. Co. of San Francisco.
1943—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
1953—Bonney, Adm'x, vs. Stewart.
4483—Reed vs. The Mayor, &c.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
877—St. Nicholas Bank vs. National Bank of New-York.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
4381—Laurie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
2169—Ward vs. Rosenwald.
1371—Laurence vs. Lerry.
4067—Connelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
4381—Loone et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et al.
797—Payne, Adm'x, vs. Grand Street and Forty-second Street R. R. Co.
833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch
777—McKenzie vs. Lauziers.
729½—American D. D. & I. Co. vs. Staley.
623—Union Egg Carrier Co. vs. Hermance et al.
853—Murray, Jr., et al. vs. Luling et al.

Nos.
841—Goldstein vs. Farley et al.
867—Hamburger vs. Dennith.
869—Norton vs. Ward et al.
871—Warren vs. Blunt.
873—Chamborch vs. Cagney.
875—Pirro vs. Haberle.
877—Howe, Adm'r, vs. Railway Pas. Ass. Co.
879—Manley vs. Levi.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cagney.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
764—McAlleny vs. Gibbs et al.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.

Nos.
768—Schweinberg vs. Foss.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co.
428—Finner vs. Malloy.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.
634—McCourt vs. D. D. and E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
686—Ross vs. Corbett.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
225—Detschy vs. Kelly.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1876—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
793—Stern, Assignee, vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1154—Elske vs. Brennan.
2092—Bishoff vs. Straub.
2088—Hill vs. Mitchell.
119—Schruber vs. Wagner.
1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh.
1148—Dilliber vs. Bachman.
1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuskra.
1069—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1107—Moore vs. Day et al.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
1207—Lawrence et al. vs. Marsh.
1432—Pacific Bank vs. Gershon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
870—Tyrell vs. Travers.
874—Platt vs. Lloyd.
1503—Kayser et al. vs. Schwab.
14—Williams vs. McKenna.
304—Paddock, Jr., vs. Stevens.
592—Horner vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
829—Brockenbury vs. Mullany.

Nos.
1149—Carpenter vs. Williams.
601—Adair vs. Ely.
2148—Easson vs. Industrial Ex. Co.
897—Leaney vs. Ulman.
899—Dubernet vs. Clyde.
900—Cohn et al. vs. Marcotte.
901—Pettibone vs. Hart et al.
902—Farrington vs. O'Conner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
2720—Rubin vs. Brewers F. M. Ins. Co.
233—Batyer et al. vs. Desendorf.
42—Archer et al. vs. Sullivan.
1449—Reilay et al. vs. Stage.
894—Kastor vs. Lyon.
4587—Kendall vs. Dewey.
896—Netter vs. Reis.
2383—Friedlander vs. Strassery.

Nos.
1381—Robinson vs. Combs.
2008—Reeve vs. Applegate.
785—Knapp vs. Hughes et al.
817—Lee vs. Moral.
1965—Gade vs. Van Doren et al.
904—Bruno vs. Levy.
905—Martin et al. vs. McLervie et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
1411—Carpenter vs. Weisendauger.
1877—Mercelliot vs. Oesterreicher.
1981—Couse vs. Reeves.
2058—Patterson et al. vs. Hendricks.
1725—Potteiger vs. Guilfoyle.
1603—Josmez vs. Everaert.
1843—Pearson vs. Swift.

Nos.
2098—Lindsay vs. Raphael.
1670—Goldman vs. Hutkoff et al.
1688—Foley vs. Secord.
1590—Chatfield, et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
1921—Fairbanks et al. vs. Heller et al.
1340—Edgington vs. Douglas.
157—Coleman vs. Worster.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2114—Riemenschneider vs. McDonough.
2100—Kingsbury et al. vs. Levermore et al.
1720—Uhlig et al. vs. Fischer et al.
544—Pfeifer vs. Buchbuster.
2136—Nichols et al. vs. Gensbury.
2137—Same vs. Same.
2153—Hoch vs. Cameron.
1722—Stewart et al. vs. Far et al.
2099—Kirkby vs. Moore et al.
1809—Dessar vs. Stauf.
1591—N. Y. Rectifying Co. vs. Herzberg et al.
728—Oppenheimer vs. Schilt.
1849—Kayser et al. vs. Dempsey.
5794—James vs. Hawley.
59—Stevens vs. Sherrard, Jr.
421—Keller vs. Stern.
600—Carroll vs. Malone.
2040—Schell vs. Van Tassell.
1815—Curtis vs. King's Co. Manufacturing Co.
1625—Chase vs. Hurd.
1114—Ankel et al. vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
1580—Goodrich vs. Blodgett.
427—Luke vs. Smith.

Nos.
2145—Foster vs. Drew.
3069—Peavy vs. Smith.
1598—Schonberg vs. Sperry.
1616—Smith vs. Petgall.
1929—Beebe vs. Teller.
1954—Ellis et al. vs. Schloboken.
2130—Boynton vs. Davis.
108—Zweig vs. Cohn.
825—Lawson et al. vs. Siedenburg.
2068—Linder et al. vs. Overbaugh.
2165—Harrison et al. vs. Beardsley et al.
1361—Kober et al. vs. Vogt et al.
1362—Same vs. Same.
2131—Peloub et al. vs. Mudgett.
2198—Strausse vs. Munzinger.
1208—Heyman vs. Metcalf.
418—Pool et al. vs. Lisner.
2136—Nichols et al. vs. Ginsburg.
2137—Same vs. Same.
1495—Zander, Minden vs. Essig.
2111—Benjamin vs. Frankenstein.
2172—Beebe et al. vs. Lowensten.
2178—Boyle vs. McEnrowe.
2109—Fearis vs. Briggs et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.

Nos.
8—Levy vs. Burgess.
9—Mahony vs. O'Callaghan.
14—Bruce vs. Kelly.
15—Johnson vs. Williams.
22—O'Brien vs. Com. Fire Insurance Co.

Nos.
24—Childs vs. Connor.
25—Chapman vs. O'Brien.
44—Hexter vs. Knox.
46—Doyle vs. Lord.
47—Schiffer vs. Pruden.
26—Anderson vs. West.
35—Randall vs. Dusenbury.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
4—Wintringham vs. Dibble.
11—Hatch vs. Churchill.

Nos.
25—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
43—Lord vs. Reeder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Opperman, robbery.
George Reilley, alias Rat Reilley, and Robert Murphy, alias Bobby the Welshman, burglary and grand larceny.
Thomas Shields, felonious assault and battery.
Catharine Williams, felonious assault and battery.

Alfred Lenhart, grand larceny.
James M. Ryan, grand larceny.
Adolph Seeley, petit larceny.
John Thomas, false pretenses.
Bernard Rausch, false pretenses.
Albert Meyer, grand larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 16: Nos. 95, 134, 141, 143, 145, 125, 129, 68.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MOTIONS.

No. 1.—Alfred Mitchell vs. The People, &c.; motion to dismiss appeal; motion granted; Kamp vs. Kamp; motion to stay rem; rem stayed; Bank of North America vs. The National Bank of the Commonwealth; motion for reargument: papers submitted.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 32.—James Coulter, respondent, vs. Theodore C. Richmond et al., Administrators, &c., appellants; argued by Ese R. Cowen, of counsel for appellant, and by A. D. Wait for respondent.

No. 33.—Mary Baulce, Administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, respondent; argued by E. Cowen, of counsel for appellant, and E. F. Shepherd for respondent.

No. 81.—Abm. Dowdney, appellant, vs. George W. McCallom, respondent; argued by Alexander Hain for appellant, and by Ashael Green for respondent.

No. 137.—Jacob Shepsey, appellant, vs. The Bowery National Bank, of New-York, respondents; argued by John C. Shaw, of counsel for appellant, and by F. S. Salmon for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.

The court will take a recess from Tuesday, Dec. 22, to Tuesday, Jan. 19. A new calendar will be made in the meantime.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union..s3. 82⅛
400 do.......s3. 82¼
900 do.......... 82¼
70 do.......... 82⅛
500 do.......s3. 82¼
200 do.......s3. 82⅛
300 do.......... 82⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...102
500 Pacific Mail...... 38⅞
3400 do.......... 38¾
600 do.......... 38⅝
800 do.......... 38¾
200 do.......s3. 38½
200 do.......... 38⅝
200 Rock Island......101¼
100 do.......s3.101⅛
300 Erie Railway...... 27
100 do.......... 26⅞
300 do.......b3. 27
200 do.......... 27
200 do.......b3. 27⅛
100 do.......... 27⅛
100 do.......... 27
300 do.......... 26⅞
300 do.......s3. 26¾
2000 do.......... 26¾
300 Lake Shore....s3. 80⅜
100 do.......... 80⅛
600 do.......s3. 80⅜
200 do......s60. 79⅞
900 do.......... 80¼
500 do.......s3. 80⅛

1200 Union Pacific..... 35¼
800 do.......... 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 35
400 St. Paul.......... 38
10 do.......... 38⅛
200 do.......s3. 37⅞
500 do.......s3. 37¾
800 do.......... 37¾
500 North-western...... 47
200 do.......... 47⅛
100 do.......... 47¼
300 do.......... 47⅛
1900 do.......... 47¼
100 do......s10. 47
100 do.......b3. 47
100 do.......s3. 46⅞
500 do.......... 46⅞
1000 Tol. & Wabash..... 29⅛
300 do.......b3. 29¼
600 do.......... 29¼
400 do.......... 29⅛
1800 do.......... 29¼
1100 do.......... 29⅛
200 do.......s3. 29
1200 do.......... 29⅛
400 Ohio & Miss....... 30¾
300 do.......... 30⅝
700 do.......s3. 30½
400 do.......... 30½
10 C., C. & I. C...... 9½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..........12.120⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........c.112⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..........119
13,500 do..........12.118⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N..........12.115½

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........12.116⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........120
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.112⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..116½
5,000 do..........12.116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 57¼
5,000 do.......b. c. 58
5,000 T. 6s, o., x c. b. c. 58
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 23¾
5,000 A. & Sus. 1st. s3 108
1,000 A. D. Im. Co. 7s. 103
3,000 N. J. C. 1st, c. 102⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bds.. 81½
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 77
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d. 101
4,000 H. & St. J. 8s c. b3 89
2,000 do....... 89¼
5,000 D., L. & W. con. 105¼
500 L. S. Div. Bds. 99
1,000 do....... 100
10,000 C., B. & Q. 8s b. c. 113¼
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 101½
2,000 C. & T. n. bds. 100
4,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c. 113
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, r. 112
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87, x int.... 97
7,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 98
2,000 O. & M. Con... 96
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 95½
1,000 W. Pac. Bds.... 88
1,000 U. Pacific 1st. 92
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 87⅞
7,000 U. Pacific S. F. 77¾
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st 111
9,000 N. J. C. 1st, N. 109¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 108½
20 Park Bank....... 144
15 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 99
100 Mar. L. & M..b. c. 3
200 Q. M. Co..b. c. b3. 34¼
200 Atl. & P. Tel..b. c. 18
1400 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 82⅛
200 do.......b3. 82¼
200 do.......... 82¼
900 do.......... 82⅛
100 do.......... 82⅛
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. s3. 38⅜
400 do.......s3. 38½
600 do.......... 38⅝
200 do.......... 38¾
100 do.......... 38⅝
1200 do.......... 38⅝
1000 do.......... 38¾
1200 do.......s3. 38⅝
1100 do.......b3. 38¾
900 do.......... 38⅝
300 do.......... 38⅝
500 do.......s3. 38⅝
500 Union Pac. b. c. s3. 35
1500 do.......... 35
100 do.......b3. 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 35
1800 do.......... 35
400 do.......s3. 34⅞
500 do.......... 34⅞
500 do.......s3. 34¾
400 do.......b3. 34⅞
100 do.......... 34¾
10 U. S. Express..... 64¾

600 Erie Railway. b. c. 26⅞
200 do.......... 27
100 do.......s3. 27⅛
200 do.......b3. 27⅛
300 do.......... 27⅛
300 do.......... 27¼
100 do.......b3. 27⅛
700 do.......b3. 27¼
100 do.......... 27¼
400 do......b30. 27
300 do.......... 27⅛
900 do.......b3. 27⅛
200 do.......s3. 27⅛
200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 46⅞
300 do.......... 47
500 do.......b3. 47
100 do.......... 47
100 do.......s3. 47
300 do.......... 47⅛
600 do.......... 47⅛
300 do.......... 47
300 do.......b3. 47
100 do.......... 46⅞
500 do.......... 46¾
200 do.......b3. 46¾
1500 do.......... 46⅝
900 do.......s3. 46½
200 do.......... 46⅝
300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s60. 79¾
100 do.......b3. 80¼
800 do.......... 80⅛
800 do......s60. 79⅝
200 do.......... 80¼
100 do........c. 80⅛
6 do.......... 79⅝
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 9⅛
100 do.......b3. 9¼
1000 C. & R. I.......b. c. 101¼
300 do........c. 101⅛
100 do.......b3. 101¼
200 do.......... 101¼
800 do.......s3. 101⅛
100 C., M. & St. P..b. c. 37¾
300 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......s3. 37¾
500 do.......b3. 37⅞
300 do.......s3. 37¾
500 do.......... 37⅝
30 Mich. Cen......b. c. 81½
100 Tol., Wab. & W...... 29⅛
400 do.......b3. 29¼
300 do.......... 29¼
800 do.......... 29⅛
1100 do.......... 29¼
100 do.......... 29⅛
100 do........c. 29⅛
200 do.......... 29⅛
200 do.......s3. 29
200 M. & C. 2d Pf. b. c. 8
100 H. & St. J. Pf.. b. c. 34
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30½
200 do.......... 30⅝
900 do.......... 30¾
200 do.......s3. 30¾
300 do.......... 30⅝
300 do.......... 30⅝
100 do.......... 30⅝
15 O. & M. Pf.....b. c. 63

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

800 Western Union.. 82⅛
1500 do.......s3. 82
100 do......s10. 82
800 do.......... 82⅛
200 do.......s3. 82⅛
700 Erie Railway...... 27½
900 do.......... 27¼
400 do.......b3. 27⅜
1300 do.......... 27½
600 Pacific Mail...... 38⅝
1400 do.......s3. 38½
500 do.......... 38⅝
200 do.......b3. 38⅝
200 do.......s3. 38⅝
1000 Union Pacific..... 34⅞
1100 do.......... 34¾
100 do.......... 34⅞
800 Lake Shore....s3. 80
500 do......s60. 79½
500 do.......... 80
700 do......s60. 79⅝
300 do........c. 80⅛
200 do.......... 80⅛
2300 do.......... 80¼
100 do.......b3. 80¼
600 Rock Island....s3. 101
200 do.......... 101⅛
300 North-western...... 46⅝
500 do.......... 46½
1000 do.......... 46⅝
500 do.......... 46½
400 do.......s3. 46½
500 do.......... 46⅝
600 do.......... 46¾

100 Morris & Essex.. 96¼
100 North-western Pf 61¼
100 do.......... 61⅛
100 do.......... 60⅞
300 do.......... 61
500 St. Paul.......s3. 37½
300 do.......... 37⅜
800 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 37⅝
100 St. Paul Pf......s3. 56¾
100 do.......... 56¼
20 Chi. B. & Q........c. 107¾
300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 30½
1200 do.......... 30½
300 do.......... 30⅝
200 C., C. & I. C...... 9⅛
800 Tol. & Wab.......... 29
700 do.......... 29
500 do.......... 28⅞
400 do......s60. 28⅝
200 do.......... 28¾
200 do......s60. 28
200 do.......... 28¾
500 do......s60. 28⅛
200 do......s60. 28¼
300 do.......... 28⅞
1200 do.......... 29
100 do......s60. 28½
1500 do.......... 28⅞
600 do.......... 28¾
900 do.......... 28⅞
300 do.......b3. 29
300 do.......... 29
100 do.......... 29¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s Coup. '81..........120⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '62..........118¼
10,000 U. S. 5s Coup. '81..........113

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Erie 4th........ 97¼
16,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 95¾
15,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Branch. 82½
5,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 92
2,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 77½
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, Con. 102
2,000 O. & M. Con. S. F. 97⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 68¼
100 Quick. Mining.... 34¼
900 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 82¼
500 do.......s3. 82¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R., b. c......x d. 100
100 do.......b3. 100⅛
100 Harlem R.......... 131
600 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38¾
300 do.......... 39
900 do.......... 39
700 do.......s3. 39
400 do.......s3. 38⅞
500 do.......s3. 38¾
300 do.......b3. 38⅞
200 do.......... 38⅞
200 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 80⅛
100 do.......... 80⅛
200 do.......... 80¼
200 Erie R......b. c. s3. 27⅜
200 do........c. 27⅜
100 do.......... 27½
200 do.......... 27⅜
200 do.......... 27⅜
200 Mich. Central...... 81
200 do.......b. c. 81¾

200 Union Pac.......b. c. 34⅞
500 do.......b3. 34⅞
800 do.......... 35
500 do.......s3. 34⅞
100 do.......... 34⅞
300 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 101⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 46¾
1200 do.......b3. 46⅞
100 do.......... 46⅞
600 do.......... 46⅞
800 do.......... 46¾
100 do.......s3. 46¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf..b. c. 61
200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 37⅝
100 do.......s3. 37⅞
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 56½
100 do.......... 56¾
200 D., L. & W..b. c. s3. 108
100 do.......... 108⅛
200 H. & St. Jo.......... 25½
500 Ohio & M......b. c. 30⅝
200 do.......b3. 30¾
100 Mor. & Es...b. c. 96¼
800 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 29
900 do.......... 29⅛
200 do.......... 29¼
400 do.......s3. 29¼
100 do.......... 29⅛
600 do.......... 29
200 do.......... 28⅞
300 do.......... 29⅛
300 do.......... 29
200 do.......... 28⅞
700 do.......... 28⅞
100 do.......s3. 28¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........120¼
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 90
100 Quicksilver......... 34¼
500 West. Union....... 82¼
200 do.......b3. 82⅛
200 do.......... 82⅛
300 do.......... 82⅛
300 Erie Railway...... 27¼
200 do.......b3. 27⅜
300 Pacific Mail...... 38¾
4000 do.......... 38½
100 do.......s3. 38⅝
700 do.......... 38⅝
200 Mich. Central..... 81½

100 North-west'n. b3. 46¾
100 do.......... 46⅝
1500 do.......... 46½
200 do.......s3. 46⅜
900 do.......... 46½
200 Rock Island...... 101¼
500 do.......... 101⅛
300 St. Paul........... 37⅞
200 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......s3. 37¼
200 do.......... 37⅝
100 do.......... 37⅜
100 St. Paul Pf........ 56½
300 Tol. & Wab......s3. 28¾
500 do.......... 28⅜
500 do.......... 28⅝
800 do.......... 28½

100 N. J. Central.... 107¼
800 Lake Shore...s3. 80⅛
400 do......s60. 79⅜
3300 do.......... 80¼
100 do......s60. 79⅝
150 do.......... 80
3500 Union Pacific... 35
100 do.......b3. 35⅛
50 Mor. & Essex..... 96⅛

600 Tol. & Wab....b3. 28½
100 do.......... 28⅝
500 do.......s3. 28⅝
1500 do.......... 28½
60 Del., L. & W...... 108⅛
100 do.......... 108¼
300 Ohio & Miss...... 30½
100 do.......s3. 30⅝

TUESDAY, December 15—P. M.

The first prices of stocks were not materially different from the last of Monday, but there was an evident disposition to depress one or two of the lighter fancies. Wabash, in particular, was freely sold from the outset. Pacific Mail, next to Wabash, claimed the larger share of attention, and experienced a further decline. There was also a partial weakening in St. Paul. Lake Shore was offered on sellers' option of sixty days, at a slight concession from the cash price, and was sparingly sold, but, so far as appeared, without really parting with any stock. As the morning wore on, an attempt was made to break down the quotations of Union Pacific, Erie, Ohios, and Rock Island, with some little success, the attack on Wabash being continued in connection with some offerings of the mortgage bonds of the road at the bond call. North-western declined ½ ₱ cent. to 46½, on a report that the bull combination had sold out—though it did not occur to many people to wonder where the party had found a market for so large a quantity as they recently held. It will be remembered that North-western has had two or three partial falls during the continuance of the present movement, once to 45½, and heretofore it has always recovered handsomely, whatever it may do hereafter. Western Union remained perfectly steady, on a considerable business, within a range of ¼ ₱ cent. We hear that the party who bought so heavily nearly two months ago at 79½, seller sixty, on contracts which will mature this week, have taken 14,000 shares out of the market, sent it away to California, in fact, where it will be likely to remain for some time yet. This report may partly account for the noticeable scarcity of its stock, which was in active demand for delivery, lending without interest. The last half hour was rather dull, except for the considerable transactions in Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. The whole day's trade was fair in amount—150,000 shares—the business tolerably well distributed, and the market at the last free from excitement or noticeable tendency either way.

Money on call loans remains easy at 3½@4 ₱ cent., with most business at 4, though the lower rate was accepted in the later dealings.

Gold opened a shade firmer at 111¾, fell off to 111 9-16, sold during the day mostly at 111⅝ and 111¾, with a few transactions at 111 13-16, and closed 111⅝ bid, and offered at 111 11-16. The rates on Gold Loans were "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying, though in an exceptional case 1-64 was paid for borrowing. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day in coin $27,000 for interest and $165,000 for bonds redeemed. The imports of Specie for last week amounted to $172,143, as per statement below. The Customs to-day were $220,000, and the actual export of Specie by to-day's steamers was $200,000 in gold coin and $70,000 in silver bars to Europe, and $5,000 gold coin to Havana. The half million reported yesterday as engaged for shipment to-day was withdrawn, but will, it is said, go to-morrow, with $200,000 gold coin in addition, engaged to-day. There was no important feature in the Gold market, beyond some appearance of realizing by speculative holders. The dealings were not large, and the clearings of yesterday's work amounted to only $34,440,000, or rather less than had been anticipated. Gold balances, $1,614,599; Currency balances, $1,844,046.

The trade in Government Bonds at private sale was quite heavy, and at a general advance over Monday of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. Registered Bonds continue the favorites, the demand being wholly of a domestic character. A brisk inquiry was noticed from the leading insurance companies, who have of late been adding largely to their stock of Government securities, giving them a decided preference over all the forms of investment. No transactions with foreign markets were reported. The 1862s remain dull and unchanged, though ⅛ lower in Frankfort, and the New Fives are about ⅛ higher, notwithstanding a decline of say ¼ ₱ cent. in London.

Sterling Exchange is not improved, and yesterday's rates are barely maintained on a moderate business. We still quote prime sixty-day bills $4 85, though very good bills sold at $4 84½. Sight may be called $4 89¾@$4 90. The nominal rates of the leading drawers are still $4 85½ and $4 90½.

Last London advices quote Consols unchanged at 91½@91⅝ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. The Bank of England gained £66,000 sterling in bullion on balance to-day. Our bonds are mostly as last quoted, 1865s, old, 106⅛; 1867s, 109⅜ ₱ 109½; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜; but the new fives are ¼ lower at 102⅝@102⅞. In Frankfort the 1862s are selling at 97⅝. French Rentes lower, 62f. 37½c. Erie, in London, was quoted 25¼, a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. from the early price.

State Stocks are dull and nominal except for Tennessees, which have further advanced ½ ₱ cent. to 58. Railroad bonds are in good inquiry, on only a moderate trade. The latest quotations for the most active kinds will be found below. There was some depression in the Wabash issues, with perhaps a slight suspicion of an intent to influence the price of the common stock.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	82¼	82	82⅛	82¼
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38½	38⅝	38¾
New-York Central	*100¼	100	100¼	100¾
Harlem	131	131	130½	131
Erie	27½	26¾	27⅜	27½
Lake Shore	80½	80	80	80⅛
Wabash	29⅜	28⅜	28½	28⅝
North-western	47¼	46⅜	46⅝	46½
North-western Pref	60⅞	60⅞	60¾	61¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37¼	37⅜	37½
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	..	..	55¾	56¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30½	30⅜	30½
Rock Island	101¼	101	101	101¼
Union Pacific	35¼	34⅝	35	35⅛
Illinois Central	..	..	98	98½
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	..	..	107½	108
Chicago and Alton	..	..	104	105
Chicago and Alton Pref.	..	..	108	112
Panama	..	..	115½	116¼
Pittsburg	..	..	88⅛	88⅜
Fort Wayne	..	..	94⅝	95¼
Michigan Central	81¾	81	81	81¼
Morris and Essex	*96¼	96¼	96	96⅜
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	107	107½
Del., Lack. & Western	108	108	108¼	108⅜
Atlantic & Pac. Pref.	..	..	16½	16¾
Missouri Pacific	..	..	47	47½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	25½	25½	26
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	34	34	34	34¾
C., C. & Ind. Central	9¼	9⅛	9	9¼
Am. Dist. Tel. Co.	..	..	39	40
At. & Pac. Tel. Co.	..	..	18	19½
Quicksilver	34¼	34¼	34	34½
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	44	46
Adams Express	..	..	112½	114¼
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	81	82½
American Express	..	..	62	62½
United States Express	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¾

*Ex-div.

Total sales, 150,050 Shares, including 28,600 Wabash, 25,900 Pacific Mail, 18,900 North-western, 14,950 Lake Shore, 14,100 Erie, 13,800 Union Pacific, 11,900 Western Union, 6,600 Ohios, 6,300 St. Paul, and 5,500 Rock Island.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	116⅝	116⅞	5-20s, 1867, r.	116⅝	116⅞
Sixes, 1881, c.	120⅛	120⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	113	113½	5-20s, 1868, r.	116½	..
5-20s, 1862, c.	113	113⅛	5-20s, 1868, c.	120½	120⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	114½	115	10-40s, r.	113½	113¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	114¾	115⅛	10-40s, c.	114¼	114½
5-20s, 1865, r.	116⅝	116⅞	5s, 1881, r.	113	113¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	116⅞	117⅛	5s, 1881, c.	113	113¼
5-20s, '65, n. r.	115⅞	116⅛	6s, currency.	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s, '65, n. c.	119⅛	119⅜	Gold.	111⅝	111¾

And the following are a few closing quotations: New-Jersey Central Consolidated Convertible, 103@103½; St. Paul 8s, 108 bid; North-western Consols, 88½@89; do., Gold Bonds, 81¾@82; New-York Central and Hudson 1st, 112⅞@113¼; Ohio and Mississippi Consols, 97½@97¾; do., 2ds, 79½@80½; Central Pacific 6s, 95⅞@96; Union Pacific 1sts, 91¾@92¼; do., Sinking Funds, 77½@77⅝; Central Pacific San Joaquin, 82⅜@82¾; C., C. and I. C. 1sts, 68@68½; Wabash 1sts, 92; do., St. Louis Division, 73; Great Western 1st, 85@86.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the C., C. and I. C. Railway Company will be held at the office, No. 57 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, Wednesday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been rather quiet, but quoted about steady, as in our last. Sales here 2,000 bags by the Fairy Belle; and at Baltimore 4,000 bags by the New-light on private terms. And at New-Orleans, 4,200 bags by the Seaforth, reported at 17 15-16c., gold. The cargo of 3,519 bags Rio, by the Fearless, just arrived here, had been previously disposed of. The cargo of 4,400 bags Santos, by the Hannibal, is as yet unsold. Other kinds inactive at former rates. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c., gold. Jobbing trade rather slow.

COTTON—There has been a very tame market noted for early delivery, with prices, however, nominally unchanged. The export call has been very light, and spinners have been operating quite sparingly. The Liverpool advices have been of steadiness, though without activity. The receipts at the ports keep up to a larger aggregate, discouraging free bidding. Sales have been reported since our last of 602 bales (of which 388 bales were placed on last evening,) including 201 bales to shippers, 372 bales to spinners, and 29 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Middling, 15½c. ₱ ℔. The business for forward delivery has been quite active, and on a more confident basis as to prices, influenced in part by the steadiness reported from Liverpool, and the representations as to the tenor of the Agricultural Bureau's report. The earlier dealings indicated an advance of ¼c. ₱ ℔., but subsequently prices receded about ⅛c.@3-16c. from the highest point of the day, leaving off about steady on the basis of our final quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,600 bales, (of which 8,200 bales were on last evening, and 30,400 bales to-day,) with 5,700 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14c.; January, 14c.; February, 14 13-32c.; March, 14 25-32c.; April, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; May, 15½c.; June, 15 25-32c.; July at 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; August, 16 3-16c.@16¼c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,117 bales including 875 bales from Galveston, 1,400 bales from Charleston, 292 bales from Baltimore, and 550 bales per railroad. The receipts of the shipping ports to-day were 29,192 bales, and thus far this week 106,206 bales, against 95,302 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,730,759 bales, against 1,439,345 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 23,629 bales; to the Continent, 11,140 bales. Stock in New-York, 138,858 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 692,915 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	13	13	13¼	13¼
Low Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Good Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in, chiefly in a jobbing way, at about previous prices. Shipping Extras have been in some request, for the English and West India markets, but the bids for desirable lines have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. In trade and family Extras, the movement has been light, within our range, buyers, in most instances, having the advantage as to values. Superfine and No. 2 held firmly on limited offerings, but less active. The sales since our last have been 15,950 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 15, chiefly at $3 90@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35 for fair, and $4 50@$4 65 for very good to choice; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 10; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $4 90@$5 15; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,300 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates, and 5,500 bbls. Extra Wisconsin, to arrive within thirty days, reported at $5 25 ₱ bbl....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, at unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry noted, within the range of from $4 20@$5 60 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 55 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4 75 for Golden Ear, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 625 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in less demand at from $1 52@$2 ₱ 100 ℔s. Oat-meal has been selling, in lots, within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in rather slack request, within the range of $2 90@$3 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly by export buyers, opening rather stronger as to prices, especially on low grade stock, but closing generally weaker, holders offering supplies with more urgency. No. 1 Spring scarce, and more or less nominal, in the absence of any important dealings. Winter Wheat has been in pretty fair request, and held with firmness, with the main call for the better grades of White and Amber Western for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 124,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 13½ for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for new No. 2 Northwest Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 10 for prime, afloat; $1 08@$1 11 for ordinary to strictly choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 10 for average stock afloat, and $1 09 for choice do., in store; $1 05@$1 08¼ for No. 3 Spring, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 16@$1 25 (nominally) for very poor to strictly prime No. 1 Spring; $1 17@$1 25 for poor to strictly prime Red Western; $1 26@$1 30 for fair to choice Amber Western, mostly at $1 28 for strictly prime, in store, for export; $1 26@$1 37 for poor to very choice White Western; $1 30 for fair White Tennessee, (about 750 bushels,) in store, for milling....Corn has been less active, and quoted rather weaker in price, though holders of really prime stock, especially of Old, afloat, have been unwilling to make important concessions. The export demand has been on a limited scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 94c.@97c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 94c. for prime, in store with 97c. asked and 96c. bid for prime boat loads, afloat; 88c.@92½c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western; 92½c.@93½c. for new Yellow do.; 91c., in part, for new Yellow Southern ₱ bushel....Rye dull within the range of 92c.@97c. ₱ bushel; State in car lots reported sold at 95c. ₱ bushel....Barley in quite moderate demand and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last of 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 60; 10,000 bushels do. (a day or two since but not previously made public) at $1 61 ₱ bushel; State nominally as last quoted....Barley Malt dull within the previous range of $1 25@1 75 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas inactive, quoted as before, at $1 13@$1 15, on board....Buckwheat quiet on the basis of 78c.@79c. for State....Oats have been quoted rather firmer on a moderately actively inquiry, chiefly on local trade account. Sales have been reported of 57,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c. for prime, afloat; 69c.@72c. for White Western (odd lots;) 69c.@71c. for White State, and 65c.@69c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed State, from cars and afloat....Feed has been in moderate demand within the range of $22@$32 for poor to extra choice ₱ ton....A rather slow trade has been noted in Hay and Straw on the basis of previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active for early delivery, but irregular as to values. The demand has been mostly for old Mess, to go out of the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls. old Western Mess at $20 37½, but quoted at the close at $20 25; 1,000 bbls. do., (placed a few days since, but not previously made public,) on terms not disclosed; 100 bbls. new do. do., uninspected, within the range of $21 25@$21 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $19@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$17 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, market very dull, with new Western Mess, February option, quoted nominally at $20 75....A livelier inquiry has been noted for Dressed Hogs, on the slightly advanced basis of 8⅞c.@9c. for City, and 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Western....Cut Meats have been generally dull, and quoted weak, with sales confined to small lots of City bulk stock, including fresh Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; Pickled Bellies at 10½c.@10¾c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs, quoted nominally at 8c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been in limited demand at drooping prices, with sales reported of 100 bxs. City Long Clear, in small lots, at 10¾c., with full lots quoted at 10½c.; 100 bxs. Stretford and other fancy cuts at 11c.; small lots of City Short Rib, fancy, at 11c.; 250 bxs. Western Long Clear from do. at 10c.@10⅛c.; with Short Clear quoted at 10¾c., and Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c.; and for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Short Clear, at 9⅞c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been in less confident demand, and, at the close, quoted lower, influenced by the less favorable Western advices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 774 tcs. Western steam, at 13¼c.@13⅜c. for good to choice; 80 tcs. City do., at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; and 525 tcs. Refined on the basis of 13½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., December options, at 13⅜c., closing at about 13 5-16c.; 750 tcs., January, at 13⅜c., closing at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 2,250 tcs., February, at 13 7-16c.@13½c., closing at 13 7-16c.; 1,000 tcs. March, at 13 9-16c., and 2,000 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅜c., quoted at the close at 13 5-15c.@13⅜c....Beef steady and in rather better demand; sales 150 bbls. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $21 25@$23 for best Western....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull, and prices have been quoted weak and drooping. Refiners have not been operating to any considerable extent. The trade call has also been very limited. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 430 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., and 30 hhds. Grocery stock at equal to about quoted rates. One or two invoices of Martinique were rumored as having been recently sold within the range of 7⅝c.@7 13-16c., but without confirmation. We quote fair Refining (nominally) at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¾c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in very moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9¾c.@10⅛c.; and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅝c.

TALLOW—Less active, buyers having been unwilling to pay the slight advance claimed for best samples; sales equal to 90,000 ℔s. about good to prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c., with choice City held up to 8⅞c....Stearine dull; prime Western quoted at 14¾c.@15c. for prompt, and 14⅝c.@14¾c. for December deliveries.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand, with strong prices ruling. Sales, 800 half-chests Japan, and 450 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, partly on export account, at generally steady rates. Sales since our last, 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@25c.; 100 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed-leaf on private terms; 25 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 9c.; 50 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c., and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1 10 ₱ ℔. Business in Manufactured stock has been up to a fair average, with prices ruling steady. Black Work, common and medium, quoted at 20c.@23c.; good and fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 28c.@30c.; good and fine, 38c.@54c.; Negro-head, 38c.@40c. ₱ ℔., in bond.

WHISKY—Quoted rather firmer, with a good demand noted. Sales reported of 300 bbls. at $1 01, and 50 bbls. at $1 01¼. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol, reported at 99¼c. ₱ proof gallon.

WOOL—A fair business has been reported in the leading kinds of domestic since our last on a generally firm basis as to values, the comparatively free bidding and the reduced stock available, especially of the more desirable qualities, tending to strengthen prices. Manufacturers have been the principal buyers. The trade call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 160,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, in lots, mostly at 48c.@55c.; 51,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at 37½c.@45c.; 6,000 ℔s. washed at 48c.@57½c.; 4,500 ℔s. scoured on private terms; 438 pks. and 10,000 ℔s. domestic pulled at 40c.@47½c.; 23,500 ℔s. combing at 61c.@65c.; 30,000 ℔s. combing and Delaine; 46 bales Mestiza, 226 bales Donskoi, and 3,000 ℔s. Mexican on private terms; 5,000 ℔s. Black at 36c.; 37,000 ℔s. Oregon at 37½c.@45c.; 66,500 ℔s. combing pulled, part at 50c.; 107,500 ℔s. Texas at 23c.@35½c.; 257 bales and 75,000 ℔s. California Spring at 26c.@34c.; 66 bales and 119,000 ℔s. California Fall at 17c.@26½c.; 54 bales and 30,000 ℔s. Cape at 35c.@36c.; 70 bales and 10,000 ℔s. Australian within the range of 49c.@53c., and 2,000 ℔s. Noils on private terms.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much movement in the general market, though shippers have had the advantage as to rates in most instances. In the way of berth freights the demand for accommodation has been moderate, mainly for Grain, Provisions, Flour, and Oil-cake, with rates generally quoted weaker. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. The inquiry in the local market has been mostly for tonnage for the Petroleum trade, for British ports, but at easier figures. Tonnage for the Grain trade was in very slack request here, at somewhat easier quotations, though rather more sought after on Baltimore account at about previous rates. Vessels for the Cotton and Tobacco trade were attracting a little more attention. The Lumber and coasting trade were slow....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 80 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 20 tons Measurement Goods, at 20s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 215 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 200 bbls. Pork, @ 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 30 tons Wet-salted Hides, at 35s. ₱ ton; 400 bbls. Apples, on private terms; and 550 pks. Provisions, mostly at 50s. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, 560 tons, hence, with about 3,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d.; another, 700 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. do. on, private terms; two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 15-32d. ₱ ℔....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ ℔; 8,000 bushels Wheat (reported as relet room,) at 9¼d. ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; and by steam, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 9s.@10s. ₱ tierce; 500 cases Sewing-machines at 30s.; 20 tons Wet-salted Hides at 50s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 599 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 20 bales Hops at ½d. ₱ ℔.; 350 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Cork and orders, a ship, 1,004 tons, and a bark, 716 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, two vessels, with Cotton, from Charleston, reported at ⅞c. ₱ ℔....For Bremen, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, at ⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 500 tcs. Lard, at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 600 bbls. Apples, at 6s. ₱ bbl.; also, a German bark, 360 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; and two vessels with Cotton, from Charleston, reported at ½d. ₱ ℔....For the Continent, a British bark, 829 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., privileges excluding Amsterdam....For Hamburgh, by steam, 200 bales Cotton and 1,500 tcs. Lard, (the latter for forward shipment,) on private terms....For the Mediterranean, a British bark, 498 tons, hence with Kentucky Tobacco, at 40s., and another bark, with Tobacco, reported at 35s....For Pernambuco, an American brig, 199 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 ₱ bbl., and back, with sugar, for New-York, at 20s....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with general cargo, reported at $3,100.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 272 head; making the supply for the week thus far, 4,437 head, or 261 cars, against 361 cars for the same time last week. The market, with unusually light run, opened moderately active at ⅛c. advance on all grades. Some prime bunches were offered. The weather is cold and clear. Buyers are holding off for further advices as to receipts. About 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales 450 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 906 to 1,471 ℔s., at $3 62½@$6 37½; 350 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 821 to 1,543 ℔s., at $4 75@$6 80; 150 Indiana Steers, ranging from 825 to 1,182 ℔s., at $3 50@$5 62½; 350 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,057 ℔s. to 1,315 ℔s., at $4@$4 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,800 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; no sales reported; buyers holding off. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week; market moderately active and quality good; Yorkers, $6 60@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 15.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 952 head; supply about the same as that of last week; all grades sold at full prices, as previously reported, but there was no advance; sales of some nice Christmas Cattle at $11 50; choice, $10 50; extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $9@$9 50; second do., $8 50@$8 50; third do., $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,016 head; the best flocks were 120 ℔. Sheep, which sold at 7c. ₱ ℔.; the trade was not particularly active, the few flocks sold off early being of good quality; ordinary grades were in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 75; extra, $4@$6; fancy Sheep, 7c. ₱ ℔.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Cattle unchanged; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,200. Live Hogs dull; packers holding off for a decline and shippers buying sparingly; receipts, 25,000; prices range from $6 25@$7 35 for common to extra, mostly at $6 85@$7 20 for good to choice, closing dull; shipments, 1,700. Sheep active and firm at $3@$5 25 for poor to choice.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet nominally; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,234 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,035 bales; to the Continent, 1,417 bales; coastwise, 298 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 83,417 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 15.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 865 bales; gross, 875 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,091 bales; sales, 2,800 bales; stock, 58,304 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady and unchanged; demand fair; Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 13,756 bales; gross, 16,339 bales; exports to the Continent, 300 bales; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, 205,594 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13 11-16c.; Low Middling, 13 9-32c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 4,579 bales; sales, 1,825 bales; stock, 105,309 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞@13c.; net receipts, 3,706 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 53,628 bales.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

The sale of lands and tenements in this City for unpaid assessments was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court room by Mr. A. S. Cady, the Clerk of Arrears. The assessments were levied for opening streets and avenues, and for other public improvements. Controller Green was present. The attendance included many capitalists who desired to purchase the houses and lots in the long list to be sold, because of the large amount of interest—fourteen per cent.—which the owners must pay before they can redeem their property. Mr. Cady explained the conditions of the sale. Bids were then offered ranging from fifty to one thousand years for each piece of property, the buyers agreeing to advance the amount of each assessment. About 500 lots were disposed of, after which the sale was adjourned. The owners of the property can redeem it within a term of two years and a half by paying the amount of the assessment and fourteen per cent. interest to the buyers.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At the regular session of the Board of Police yesterday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to an inquiry emanating from the board, as to whether the Police Department should be taxed for the expenses attending the inspection of steam boilers. The counsel contended that, excepting in cases where parties had failed to be ready at the time appointed for the proposed inspection, the contingent expenses must be defrayed by the Police Department. Sergt. D. J. Hughes, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct; Detective John H. Alcott, of the Detective Squad, and several patrolmen were dismissed for intoxication. A number of patrolmen were appointed, among them being Emory D. Parker, a farmer from Naples, N. Y. Commissioner Voorhis strenuously objected to the appointment of the latter, on the ground that it was wrong to saddle the City with officers from the rural districts.

A HEAVY FINE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A heavy fine for contempt was imposed by Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. In the case of the Union Paper Bag Company against George L. Newell and George H. Mallory it appears that Judge Blatchford had granted an injunction restraining the defendants from infringing upon the plaintiff's patent for manufacturing paper bags. Notwithstanding the injunction of the court, the plaintiffs continued to infringe upon the patent, and Judge Blatchford yesterday imposed a fine upon the plaintiffs of $3,000, to which were added the expenses the plaintiffs had been put in the contempt proceedings, amounting to $902 90.

THE SENDER OF SCURRILOUS POSTAL CARDS ON TRIAL.

Yesterday afternoon, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, Judge Benedict presiding, the case of Mr. Moses Chamberlain, who was indicted for sending postal cards bearing scurrilous epithets to Mr. Aaron Van Valkenbergh, was called. After considerable delay in impaneling a jury, the Assistant United States District Attorney made the opening address for the prosecution. The case was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At the regular meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, the board decided that the officers of the schooner Three Sisters had violated the shipping law, and that the crew had committed perjury in their evidence before Justice Flynn. The arrest of the Captain was therefore ordered. Commissioner Blunt is preparing an alphabetical list of the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses, together with their location, and whether licensed or unlicensed. The list, as far as complete, shows the number existing to be 122, of which sixty-five possess the proper licences.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Mary Wells.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY—JEALOUS HUSBAND.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. John Weiss—"Irony and Humor of Shakespeare.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SLAVE CABIN CONCERT, by a Tennessee colored troupe.

MASONIC HALL.—LADIES' FAIR of the "Union Relief Association."

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. Advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

Mr. IRWIN, of Pacific Mail notoriety, could not give his evidence yesterday on account of bad health. But an event of ill omen for the Pacific Mail Company occurred in the arrangements which were completed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the establishment of a rival line, which can scarcely fail to take the bread out of the mouth of the unlucky Pacific Mail. The particulars of this arrangement will be found reported in our news columns. The Central and Union Pacific Railroads have made an agreement with the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company, of California, for a through line of steamers to run betwen San Francisco and Japan and China. The larger part of the capital for the steam-ship company—six and a half out of ten millions—has already been subscribed. It is satisfactory to learn that the new line "will ask for no subsidy or other Government aid." Thus the Pacific Mail Company is at once threatened with a wealthy and vigorous competitor, and with the loss of its own subsidy. Against a double blow like this, all the manipulations of the Directors in stock will inevitably fail to avert the disaster which they have courted. The Hartford *Evening Post* puts its finger on the origin of the Pacific Mail Company's troubles when it says: "The company has been in the hands of a set of men who were continually gambling in its stock, and who were far more intent upon the success of their private stock ventures than of the legitimate business of their corporation." And now we see what comes of such tactics.

The particulars which have come to light in reference to the miscreants who kidnapped poor little CHARLIE ROSS, go far to qualify the remarks which we made yesterday concerning the Police. It is quite evident that our own Superintendent, Mr. WALLING, had the sagacity to detect at once who was the chief criminal in the affair, and that he has spared no effort to capture him. He has been hunting down MOSHER as a bloodhound hunts down his prey—has made it impossible for the ruffian to appear in any of his old haunts for months past, and without doubt would have brought him to justice, had the villain lived a few weeks longer. It would be very unjust to condemn Superintendent WALLING because he could not immediately catch MOSHER. Our cities give vast opportunities to criminals to escape, and the Police would be superhuman if they could instantly track every culprit. Mr. WALLING knew the man, was perpetually on the look-out for him, had rendered his life a burden to him, and had struck such terror into the hearts of the whole Mosher gang that what they doubtless intended to be a systematic and profitable business was smashed at their very first enterprise. MOSHER knew that kidnapping was no longer possible, and, therefore, we have not heard of any other children being stolen. We are bound in fairness to say that Superintendent WALLING and his chief assistants deserve infinite credit for their exertions, and if they now succeed in restoring CHARLIE ROSS to his parents they will be held in the highest possible estimation by the public. What a Christmas present to those afflicted parents would be the return of that little boy! Let us all earnestly hope that they will receive it. We only wish that any words of ours could reach the persons who know of the whereabouts of the boy, and induce them to surrender him. They cannot possibly gain anything by his concealment, they will be hunted down as sure as they live, and *when* they are caught a long rope and a short shrift is likely to be their portion.

Judge LAWRENCE granted, yesterday, on petition of WILLIAM M. TWEED, another writ of habeas corpus, returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Thursday morning. We presume that the motion on which the writ has been granted has been modified to meet the objections of Judge BARRETT, who quashed the last writ on certain grounds of technical imperfection in the petition. The new petition calls in question the jurisdiction of the court before which TWEED was tried, denies the legal status of the jury that found him guilty, and maintains that even if the imprisonment of TWEED for one year was legal, extension of that term by a cumulative sentence was null and void. The questions will probably be discussed and decided on their merits when the new writ is brought before the court.

Mr. RUGGLES says that the Governor elect is understood to know more about canals than any man living, and the Committee on Commercial Facilities, acting on that hint, have resolved to make immediate representations to Mr. TILDEN on the subject of canal reform. Now that constitutional authority has been conferred to dispose of the lateral canals, the Governor may fairly be expected to recommend in his inaugural message that legislative provision be made to effect the sale of these burdensome pieces of State property. As to "the expediency of reducing the tolls upon the main canals to the lowest limit consistent with the maintenance and due improvement of the same," that is a suggestion which it will require all Mr. TILDEN's remarkable power of analysis to reduce to practical form.

The scruples of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, about agreeing to the resolution providing for the erection of a new station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct, certainly do not arise from motives which can be easily defended. There is no question that the present station-house is simply a pest-hole. An average of twelve out of a hundred patrolmen are constantly on the sick-list from the effects of the malarious exhalations from a stable drain which passes under the building, and there is some reason to suppose that the recent deaths of two patrolmen from small-pox are due to the same cause. These are facts vouched for by the Board of Health, and that body, at least, is above the reproach of being a party to any political job. The moribund Board of Assistant Aldermen, under pretense of resisting a job, seem disposed to get one up on their own account.

The question of paying off the floating debt of the District of Columbia has been allowed to get into a very discreditable state of confusion. In the first place, the Congressional Committee which investigated the subject last session, found that the District Government had played a rôle not unlike that of the New-York Board of Supervisors of infamous memory. They had authorized the payment of the claims of contractors and tradesmen to the amount of millions of dollars, and in most cases the charges, which had passed through the form of a sham audit, were grossly exorbitant. In fact, very large sums were paid to persons claiming to have influence enough to secure a contract, and even after the payment of such corrupt commissions there was a very handsome margin of profit left to the contractor. Unable to pay the majority of the claims thus created, the District Government issued to the contractors their certificates of indebtedness. These, of course, had to be converted into the money by the original recipients on the best terms they could secure. In this way these evidences of indebtedness passed into the hands of third or fourth parties at a very considerable reduction on their face value. They represented, however, a legal claim against the District, and could as readily be made the basis of a judgment as the dishonored note of a private firm. In dealing with this mass of debt, there were but two honorable courses open to Congress —either to contest the validity of the certificates on the ground of fraud attaching to their issue, or if this was impossible, to pay them. Instead of attacking the problem directly, the date of payment of the certificates was indefinitely extended by making compulsory their exchange for bonds bearing interest at 3.65 per cent. currency, while the face value of the certificates was accepted as being beyond the reach of dispute. These bonds sell in the market at about 67 cents on the dollar, and the original fraud on the part of the contractor is thus counterbalanced by practical repudiation on the part of the District. A large number of certificates are still held back awaiting the result of a new movement for an increase in the interest on the bonds, and thus the business becomes more tangled, to the delight and profit of lobbyists and speculators. It only remains for some one to secure a judgment against the District for the full amount of some of the certificates of indebtedness to make the muddle complete.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AS A PARTY MEASURE.

Some of the Republican leaders in Washington are reported to be engaged in an earnest effort to unite the Republican members of Congress upon some measure explicitly providing for specie payments. We should say that they ought to meet with success. There is nothing the Republican Party could do that would have more effect in establishing it in the confidence of the people, than to make the decisive step toward the payment of the Government notes. Not that there is in the public mind at this moment a pronounced conviction of the necessity, or even of the advisability, of specie payments. It would be rash to say that public opinion demands specie payments. It may demand them, or it may not. The evidence on that point is conflicting, and there is not a sufficient preponderance on the affirmative side to warrant a distinct conclusion. But that, in spite of the conflicting testimony, there is a strong party in the country which ardently desires specie payments, which believes them to be imperatively required by the necessities of the country, and which holds this question to be far above all others in importance, no one will deny. To stake the fortunes of the Republican Party, therefore, on this issue would not be a Quixotic act, or one that was not justified by many of the indications of existing public sentiment. As a specie payment party the Republicans would be sure at least of a strong following.

But there are several reasons for supposing that the policy of specie payments would be a winning one if boldly and distinctly adopted. It would identify the party with the returning prosperity of the country. Of this there can be no question. Financial problems such as now torment this nation have been presented to other nations. They have never been completely settled save in one way. Whenever a State has run heavily in debt and made its notes directly or indirectly legal tender, the further issue of such notes or the postponement of their payment has invariably led to one sure result—that is, to worse complications. The only thing that ever has cut the knot of such difficulties has been the payment of the notes fairly and finally. And the party in our country which has the courage and sense to enter upon this policy is the party that will get the credit for the prosperity that must follow. That is one obvious and strong argument for specie payments as a Republican policy.

Another is supplied by our adversaries. If there is one thing the Democratic leaders long for, it is to be able to go into the canvass of 1875 as the advocates of specie payments. Such an opportunity would be a great one for them. It would range them on the side of a sound principle; it would associate them with the best convictions of the best men of the country; above all, it would make every one forget the past, and, thinking only of the present and future, ignore the antecedents of the Democrats—an advantage for which their leaders will struggle desperately and can afford to pay almost any price. Mr. COX was thinking of this the other day, when he "deprecated" any discussion of the financial question. He said that nothing would come of it. We do not desire to attribute any disingenuousness to him, but, as a politician, we venture to say that he would be exceedingly rejoiced if he could be sure that nothing would come of it. If the Republicans enter on a policy of specie payments the Democrats are left to the choice of two courses, and of two only: they must either oppose that policy—which would split their party —or they must ignore the question, which would be very difficult as well as very dangerous. The very appearance of the adoption of such a course as the latter of these two induces the Chicago *Times* to exclaim: "Could a more convincing proof be given that the political fag-end called the Democratic Party is a body of organized dishonesty and villainy?" What would the people conclude if, in the Presidential election, the Democratic Party should actually do what the *Times* now only infers that it is about to do—*i. e.*, ignore the financial question? It would seem, so far as the considerations which we have mentioned go, that the adoption of a policy of specie payments by the Republicans would improve their own position and greatly embarrass their opponents.

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

To the minds of many of the numerous strangers visiting Washington during the session of Congress the question naturally occurs, "Why is the city no larger?" "What," it is especially asked, "is the reason why families of independent means do not more frequently select this as a place of residence? The capital city of so great and wealthy a nation might fairly," it is truly said, "be expected to attract a much greater number of this class of residents than Washington does." For this apparently very strange state of affairs there are, as is well known, several reasons. Of these we shall at present speak of but one, and that one a circumstance which would, perhaps, at first strike some persons as having little to do with the matter, though we think we can show its relation to the subject to be neither remote nor unimportant. We refer to the absence—or at best the very limited extent—of the right of suffrage enjoyed by residents of the District of Columbia.

No one ordinarily well acquainted with political affairs need be told that a citizen of the District of Columbia has no more vote in the election of President of the United States or members of Congress than a resident of Soongaria. The District, indeed, sends a Delegate to the House of Representatives; but he is merely a Territorial Delegate, without the right of voting, and is not in any way a member of the House as that body is contemplated by the Constitution. Even the privilege of electing men to control their own local affairs depends entirely upon the will of the National Legislature, in the election of not a single individual of which have they, as we have just remarked, the slightest voice. Thus the political position of a citizen of Washington and other parts of the District is essentially different from that of a citizen of every other portion of the country. From this statement we do not even except the Western Territories. Their deprivation of suffrage is merely a temporary suspension. That of the District of Columbia is a permanent exclusion.

In regard to the effect of this state of affairs upon the laws and their administration in Washington, we have nothing in particular to say. The Government of the District, if perhaps it has not been so good as a State Legislature would have made it, has, at any rate, not been so bad as to keep many people away, if they had wanted to go there. But men in this country are accustomed to have an authoritative voice in the Government they are under. Even those who take least interest in political affairs, and it may be, seldom go to the polls, would, most of them, be very tenacious of the right of casting their ballots when they choose to exercise it. There are thousands—or, rather, we should say millions—of men to whom the necessity for seeing every Presidential election conducted without their having anything to do with it, would be a great objection to any locality as a place of residence. If the people of New-York or Boston, for instance, had, from the first, been deprived of any voice in national affairs, it may be more than doubted whether it would now have half its present population. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the same principle in this respect which would have applied to these cities has not been practically operative in regard to Washington.

For the state of affairs of which we are speaking there is, so far as the Presidency and the National House of Representatives are concerned, a perfectly simple and practicable remedy. It would assuredly infringe upon nobody's rights if the District of Columbia, with, according to the last census, a population of 131,700, were given the constitutional power to vote for one Elector and one Representative, and for an additional one or more of each, if the number of inhabitants becomes sufficiently great. The subject of representation in the Senate might, indeed, be a difficult one; and a State Government independent, to the same degree as the other States, of national control would be out of the question. But if residents of the national capital cannot have all the privileges of those of the different States, this does not constitute any good reason why they should have none of them. At all events, the matter is worth thinking about. We do not expect, nor would we recommend, any definite action in regard to it immediately. It is a piece of work which need not, and should not, be done in a hurry. At the same time, it is one the accomplishment of which would very efficiently tend toward making Washington such a city as the capital of the United States ought to be; and would thus contribute not only directly to the credit and reputation, but indirectly, in a variety of ways, to the welfare of the whole country.

WOMAN'S USE OF THE STREET CARS.

It is not to be denied that of late years men have been somewhat less ready than they used to be to yield their seats in cars to women. It is not uncommon now to see a dozen men sitting in a car, and three or four women or more, of various ages and grades of life, standing. Now without saying that the seats should be given up, we do say that this condition of things is to be deplored. Every man who has had and has used opportunities of observation, not to say every physician and physiologist, knows that long standing is not only wearisome to women, but injurious. To use a phrase common with the sex, they are "dragged out" by it much more than they are by walking. A woman can walk an hour much easier, and, in any condition of her system, much more safely than she can stand a quarter. And are we therefore going to read men a lecture about giving up their seats? Far from it. What becomes them in that regard men in general among civilized peoples are ready to do. If they have diminished their attentiveness on this point of late, it is for a reason as to which we have something to say to women themselves.

Instead of making any dogmatic assertion upon the subject, we shall ask them if they do not think, after a brief reflection, that they use the street cars too much for considerations of their own health and comfort, to say nothing of the welfare of their households. The proportion of the two sexes in the cars and omnibuses is, except at two hours of the day, much in favor of the female. Between 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, a man cannot hope to ride between Thirty-fourth street and the City Hall either way, or on any line, without feeling called upon to yield his seat probably more than once to "a lady." This, of itself, has a questionable aspect. Is there any reason—any good reason—why so many women should be away from their homes in this the best part of the day? If men are going back and forth at that time, as at any other in the daylight, it may be safely assumed that they are about business of some sort. But it is almost needless to say that this can hardly be the case with regard to women. This appears by the way in which the two sexes use the cars. An observation of an average trip, a day or two ago, on the Fourth and Madison avenue line, between the City Hall and Forty-sixth street, gave the following results. The car when it had reached Grand street contained twelve men and twenty-seven women. Three only of the former were standing; and, of course, several of the latter were upon their feet holding on by the straps. Up to Forty-second street, this proportion was to all intents and purposes preserved; but there was a very striking difference in regard to the use which the men and the women made of the car. Of the former, only one got out below Twenty-third street, and only one other below Forty-second street; but of the women, the car, when it reached the last-named street, did not contain one of those with whom it started, and not only so, but the whole cargo of twenty-seven women had been changed three times, and somewhat more, during the trip to that point. The ladies entered the car and left it almost invariably in couples, and sometimes three came together. After riding a few blocks they would get out, and at once—sometimes as they were alighting—their places would be supplied by others. In more than one case they rode only three or four blocks, and in others only five or six. It is quite safe to assume that not three in ten of them were called out by any necessity; they were merely gadding. And yet they poured in and out of the car, and stood up as they were carted along the streets.

This condition of things has come of the multiplication of street railways. These, several of which now run across town, with their cheap fares, have done not a little to take women away from their homes and their housekeeping. It is so easy to step into a car at the next avenue and be carried hither and yon about matters which, if it were not for the railway, would be left without attention; by which neglect no one would be the loser, and the woman and her household might be the gainer. We would by no means coop women up, depriving them of air and exercise, and making life dull to them by a sort of honorable imprisonment. On the contrary, we insist on the necessity of fresh air and exercise daily for every woman who is in good health, and who wishes to remain so. But gadding about the town in cars, dragged now a few blocks this way, and then a few blocks the other, sitting down, or still worse, standing, is not exercise. Breathing air in a car with from twenty to fifty people in it is not getting fresh air. All this does more harm than good. Let every woman in health, after taking care of her household affairs, start off comfortably clad, and in a pair of stout-soled shoes, walk briskly a mile or two and back, (if she cannot ride on horseback,) and she will really get air and exercise; she will add brightness to her eyes, and bring roses to her cheeks, if they are capable of those additions; and she will add to the comfort of other men than her husband, to whom she will not mutely appeal to give her their seats, lest she should weary and suffer with standing. No one will suffer by the change but the railway companies, and they will have from us and from the community which they so solicitously serve our profoundest sympathies.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

The people of Kentucky are beginning to ask for the establishment of a more thorough military organization in the State. They feel that there is a pressing and immediate need of a strong force to put down the lawlessness which prevails in so many counties. They are weary and ashamed of the constantly-repeated stories of outrages and murders in the back country of a Commonwealth whose history, were it not for the stains which these deeds of violence throw upon it, would be as brilliant as that of any State in the Union. They are tired of hearing ironical allusions to the "dark and bloody ground," and of seeing troops of immigrants pass them by, repelled by the sorry tales which they have read of turmoil and disorder in the interior. They have arrived at an epoch when they require one-half of the citizens to be ready to march at a moment's notice, to preserve order among the other half. It is but a few weeks since the Kentuckian who loved the law blushed to acknowledge that in one county of his native State there was an incipient civil war; in another, the legal processes had been set at defiance; and in a third the courts of law had been violently suppressed. Civil society within the limits of the Commonwealth which boasts some of the noblest society in the land, and which has produced many of its ablest citizens, seemed toppling from its foundations. It is not astonishing that under such extraordinary circumstances the Governor of Kentucky made great exertions to restore peace and punish outlaws.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in a recent article, declares that had it not been for the few organized militia companies "that had struggled into existence in Louisville against adverse conditions," the consequences of the troubles in various counties above mentioned might have been disastrous to the State. These young citizen soldiers have long been giving their services to the Governor with a devotion and generosity which merit the highest praise; but they cannot thus remain in the harness forever, unless the State authorities propose to create a "standing army." A few other towns have armed and partially equipped companies of infantry; but the whole militia system is represented as needing a thorough solidifying and much enlargement to place it even on the footing of the military establishment of other States. It is likely, too, that the Kentucky militia may not need training days and set occasions for drill, since at almost any time of the year it may be expected to be dispatched into the mountains, or into the lairs of law-breakers in Owen, Henry, Garrard, and Breathitt Counties, with orders to undertake an active campaign. To judge from the present tone of the local press, the duty of a Kentucky militiaman is likely in future to be as arduous as that of an Italian grenadier stationed in a brigand-infested region.

This is a very singular position for a State of the American Union to find itself in during the latter half of the nineteenth century. One might say, with much show of truth, that the peaceable people of Kentucky are to-day in more danger from outlaws and murderers of their own race than they were at the dawn of the century from hostile Indians. Reports of massacres, of brutal shooting affrays, of revengeful conflagrations, of rapine and violence in a hundred ways, are quite as numerous now as they were then. Yet the State is seamed with railroads; great towns have sprung up within its borders; a hospitable, courteous, and refined people are everywhere to be found; churches and schools are numerous in all the large centres; even the long-despised negro has been recognized as worthy of education and development, and is receiving aid and counsel. But in the agricultural regions, remote from railroads and growing towns, ruffianism stalks unchecked, and, as in Mexico, sneers at or defies the central authority with a boldness which is incomprehensible. From no State of the South to-day come such frequent and continuous reports of brutal murders and whippings by Kuklux and other secret organizations. The populations in some parts of the State do not seem to have been touched by any of the influences of these later times; they are as they were in the roughest of the slave epoch, and so they seem likely to remain until they have been educated up to a point which it seems hopeless to expect them to reach in this generation. The strong arm of the law is to be held over them as much as possible during the next few months; but they will hardly be quiet before so small a show of force as they have thus far seen. The Governor should do all he can to suppress internal trouble by means of an efficient State militia; and then, it he cannot succeed in maintaining perfect order, should call on every law-abiding citizen to enlist until outlawry is thoroughly put down. Kentucky cannot afford to take any more half measures in this matter.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Dec. 15.—A joint deputation of the two Boards of the North Shore and Northern Colonization Railroad Companies proceed to Ottawa to-night for the purpose of having an interview with the Premier. This interview will be of the utmost importance in connection with the future prosperity of the Province of Quebec north of the River St. Lawrence and the Ottawa River, as it will insure or otherwise the construction of a main line from end to end of the Province of Quebec.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

INDICATIONS OF A BAD "JOB" SOMEWHERE —NO CONGRESSIONAL HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO REPRESENT BRIBES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Pacific Mail investigation has to wait till to-morrow, on account of the ill health of Mr. Irwin. He has been unable, by the statement of Dr. Johnson, an eminent physician of this city, to undergo the ordeal of an examination without physical suffering and perhaps danger. He is better to-night, and will, no doubt, tell his story to-morrow. It is very doubtful if his testimony will make any remarkable revelations, though if he tells all he knows the committee will be put in the way of learning the most important facts from other witnesses. The stories afloat to-day connect a member of the next House, King, of Minnesota, who was Postmaster of the House of Representatives when the subsidy was granted, with the disbursements; but it is fair to him to say that he was examined by the committee last Winter, and denied any knowledge of the case. As soon as Irwin has testified other witnesses are to be examined, including Mr. Parsons and the private secretary of Irwin. There can be no doubt that a large part of the money received by Irwin went in some other way than in purchasing Congressmen, as $750,000, or even half of it, spent in Congress must have produced evidence, in the way of fine horses and carriages and good living, far more tangible than any now at hand. But whatever became of it, the whole job is very bad. Several well-known lobbyists hover around the investigation, and some of them have always been supposed to have acted as "attorneys" in this business, though they are men who never heard of Coke or Chitty.

IRWIN IN WASHINGTON—THE SERGEANT AT ARMS ORDERED TO BRING HIM BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—EVIDENCE AS TO HIS CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Ways and Means Committee assembled this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, and proceeded to hold a brief secret session, at which it was decided to recommend an adjournment of Congress from the Wednesday before Christmas to the Tuesday after New Year's.

Sergeant at Arms Ordway reported having executed the order of arrest of Irwin in New-York, and the latter's presence in this city; also, that Irwin was said by his attendant to be not in a condition to appear before the committee to-day.

The committee then ordered the Sergeant at Arms to bring Irwin at once to the committee-room, if physically able to appear, and the doors were opened shortly after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Rufus Hatch obtained permission to correct a statement in his testimony of Saturday, that he had never met Irwin except once, when in conversation with Mr. Sage. He now remembered that he was introduced to Irwin in 1872, in the banking-house of Musgrave & Co.

Gardiner J. Hubbard stated that he had an interview with Irwin last evening, and although the latter was apparently well when they met, yet he soon exhibited symptoms of extreme nervousness and excitable state of mind, which made it apparent to Mr. Hubbard that he ought not to go before the committee to-day. Mr. Hubbard said Irwin was an officer in the army during the war, when he contracted a long illness, and had never since known a perfectly well day. Moreover, about a year ago he had been thrown from a carriage in San Francisco and his skull was broken on a steel car-rail. He had known Irwin for a number of years and knew him so well that he felt sure last night that Irwin would run a risk of his life by attending the meeting this morning, and so advised Irwin, but the latter, although by that time almost unconscious from headache, replied that he must and would appear for examination to-day.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Beck, Mr. Hubbard said that Irwin saw no one else last evening except Mr. Chapman, his regular counsel. The latter corroborated Mr. Hubbard's account of Irwin's physical and mental condition, and the strong desire to give his testimony without unnecessary delay, whereupon Mr. Beck suggested that the committee had better instruct the Seargeant at Arms to keep Irwin's counsel away from him and give him a chance to get well. To him (Beck) the whole thing looked like playing fast and loose. In his opinion counsel ought not be heard or allowed for witness, and he did not believe Irwin would be half as much excited by an examination by the committee as by his own counsel.

Mr. Kasson thought the statements of physicians as to Irwin's physical condition would be more in order than those of lawyers.

Chairman Dawes stated that Mr. Center, a private clerk of Irwin's, was present and might be examined if the committee wished, while awaiting Irwin's arrival, but Mr. Wood and other members objected to examining any one in advance of the main witness.

After waiting some forty-five minutes for Irwin's appearance the hour for the meeting of the House arrived, and the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, unless sooner called together by the Chairman, who said he should make this call whenever the Sergeant at Arms arrived with the witness.

Sergeant at Arms Ordway returned to the Capitol at 12:15 o'clock, and reported that he left Mr. Irwin at his lodgings, apparently too ill to appear before the committee to-day.

In the afternoon William P. Johnson, Irwin's physician, testified before the committee that Irwin was greatly prostrated, suffering from headache and pressure on the brain, and thought that, perhaps, to-morrow he might be able to appear before the committee.

PACIFIC MAIL.

From the Hartford Evening Post, Dec. 14.

We trust no reader will be startled by the above heading into the apprehension that we are about to undertake an explanation of the tangled affairs of this celebrated company. We are not sure that any one outside the list of managers who have controlled its business for ten or fifteen years could make a really complete and reliable statement of the history and financial condition of the corporation. As one of the few great and promising shipping companies in this country, every patriotic American hopes to see it prosper; but it is evident that its affairs have been badly mismanaged, and that there is very great danger that the concern may pass out of existence.

There are two branches of the current discussion; one relates to the connection of Pacific Mail with the Government, as the contractor for carrying mails at a large subsidy; the other relates to the management of the company's business and stock operations on Wall street.

Formerly the company received half a million a year for mail service; but Congress agreed to increase this subsidy to a million in consideration of increased service to be performed at a certain time. It was to meet these conditions, and with this increased revenue in prospect, that the company undertook the production of a new fleet of iron ships, some of which have already been put afloat and greatly admired by all who have seen them. The payment of the increased compensation was suspended because the new ships were not ready to go into service in time, and there is a question whether the company has complied with the agreement in a way to entitle it to the money in future. But the point now engaging the attention of Congress is whether money was corruptly used at Washington to secure the enlargement of the subsidy. The investigation has, no doubt, grown out of the contests among the New-York stock gamblers. That is no reason why it should not be made, and made as thoroughly as possible, to the end that the exact truth may be brought to light. At the same time it should be borne in mind that the fortunes perhaps the very life, of this great company are being made the sport of the most reckless and unscrupulous class of people to be found in this country or any other country.

We take it to be an accepted and indisputable fact that for years the men in control of the Pacific Mail have been using their knowledge and authority to promote the success of their operations in the stock of the company. In other words, the company has been in the hands of a set of men who were continually gambling in its stock, and who were far more intent upon the success of their private stock ventures than of the legitimate business of the corporation. But one result could have been anticipated from this state of things—mismanagement and ultimate ruin. When men set to guard public and private interests use their authority to make stock go up or down, as they happen to be interested for the moment, the company unfortunate enough to be entangled in such proceedings is sure to be the greatest sufferer. It is bad enough for a company to be subject to the raids of the cut-throats of "the street;" but when the assailants from without are reinforced by men who occupy seats in the Directors' room, nothing but evil can be reasonably expected to the company and the bona fide owners in it. Pacific Mail has been milked by the cow-boys in and out of the management, and if the concern is now embarrassed, no one should be surprised; the wonder is that it has been kept on its legs so long, and is now able to make so respectable an appearance.

We believe the misfortunes of this great company may be traced directly to the gambling operations of those who from time to time have had control of its affairs or an influential voice in them. Stock gambling is the bane of nearly all our great transportation companies. Those which are to-day in the worst condition will be found to have been in the hands of the most reckless and unscrupulous gamblers; those accounted exceptionably sound and profitable are generally the ones that have not been afflicted by this mania for stock gambling. Wall street is a curse to the country; but when the officers of stock companies commit the interests they are chosen to protect to the harpiers of "the street," the honest and unsuspecting shareholders are sure to suffer.

Is there any remedy for this shameful state of things? Possibly; but we are by no means sure that our Legislatures and courts have the wisdom and courage to apply it. The charters of every one of these corporations should be amended by making it a criminal offense for any officer to speculate in the stock thereof.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

We should much like to know if M. Paul Féval or Mr. Rowe is mainly responsible for "The Hero of the Hour." If the French novelist is to be credited with the work recited Monday at Booth's, we wish the adapter had been a trifle less respectful toward the author's manuscript, and had used the knife — not to mention wires and joints, for purposes of articulation—with a freer hand. If, on the contrary, Mr. Rowe has misused the material intrusted to him, we heartily regret that the task of preparing it for the local stage was not allotted to a translator who would have been content to turn into English M. Féval's text. We are bound to say, although it is not pleasant to speak ill of the absent, that we believe M. Féval to be the guilty party. In filling his commission he has mistaken his audiences and his actors, and Mr. Rowe, coming into possession of a piece thoroughly well fitted to the public and the performers of the Porte St. Martin, has been more embarrassed with M. Féval's story and characters than he would have been if summoned, at a day's notice, to bring forth an original play. Meanwhile, one thing is certain: that "The Hero of the Hour" is destined to an even briefer lease of life than its title implies. It is an ordinary melodrama, of the sort known in France as *de cape et d'épée*; it embodies but one incident at all novel; and it is particularly unfortunate in resting upon a plot the earliest details of which approach more nearly, in incomprehensibleness, to the Schleswig-Holstein question than any stage events within our recollection. We shall not, therefore, attempt a review of the narrative unfolded in the four acts of the piece. Suffice it to say that it turns upon a conspiracy organized by the *Duchesse Du Maine* against *Philippe d'Orleans*; that *Armand, Duc de Richelieu*, and a bastard brother of that statesman, are concerned in the project; and that an aged scoundrel, *Chisac* by name, continually turns up to do some villainous deed or other, and ends by committing a murder and being captured, previous to atoning therefor. The twenty personages and the dozen or so adventures which grow out of this condition of affairs serve no more noteworthy purposes than to introduce a few clever actors and show off some rich costumes and superb scenery. For accomplishing so much reasons for gratitude were occasionally afforded the spectators Monday. In M. Henri Stuart, an artist trained in France, but so good an English scholar that his experience in foreign parts was only suggested now and then by a slightly Fechterian cadence, the assemblage recognized an actor whose sympathetic features and manner, consummate ease, and refined diction will work wonders under more favorable circumstances. The dual rôle of *Le Duc De Richelieu* and *Cavalier Fortune* is, however, unworthy of the new-comer, and cleverly as M. Stuart delivered its lines, it was quite plain that he was aware of the fact. A personation very intense and elaborate was contributed by Mr. Charles Leclercq, who represented *Chisac*, and considerable merriment was diffused by the low comedy "business" of Mr. C. B. Bishop, whose obesity and comical countenance gave prominence to *La Pistole*. The remaining performers—with the exception of Miss Lillie Eldridge, whose portrayal of *Térèse Badin* was not equal to the demands of the character, had no opportunity to distinguish themselves, or did not embrace it if they had. The scenery in "The Hero of the Hour" is sumptuous. There is a picture of the Place St. Antoine, by Mr. Matt Morgan, the vigor and color of which it is worth traveling miles to see; there is a fine panorama of old Paris, during the progress of which occurs the one novel incident of the drama to which we have referred above—a murder done on a bridge, while the persons who are to profit by its discovery are concealed in a boat beneath the arches; and a throng of pretty faces and bright dresses gladden the eye. That Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer had every confidence in their new drama is proved by the splendor of the *mise en scène*, if by nothing else. But the shrewdest of managers are not infallible, and these gentlemen are doubtless prepared with fresh and powerful attractions to palliate the evil effects of an error of judgment.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

In his manner of producing the standard comedies, Mr. Daly has done a great deal to satisfy æsthetic tastes, and the cultured audiences that patronize the handsome theatre in Twenty-eighth street will readily appreciate his new efforts in this direction. No manager could do more to give these fine plays a suitable setting, and while he depends upon a good acting company as the main consideration, he does not reject that proper garniture which can render them additionally acceptable. Then, his judgment in these matters is not spasmodic and unequal. On the contrary, it is free of caprice, and the result of sound experience. The form in which he presented "The School for Scandal" will be remembered as an admirable specimen of stage arrangement. At all events, it left no room for the retrospective regrets in which the doubters in modern progress are now and again apt to indulge. In his present production of "She Stoops to Conquer," he has again compelled play-goers to acknowledge the excellence of his judgment and the completeness of his resources. Goldsmith's famous comedy is played in Mr. Daly's house as acted at the St. James Theatre, London, for nearly 300 nights. The matter of each act is compressed into one scene, except that of the last act, in which a "front scene" is on for a few minutes. The result is remarkable compactness in the structure of the piece, a fact which will be readily understood when we say that the five acts are enjoyed in two hours and a half. The performance, Monday, gave manifest satisfaction. The cast was equable and efficient, and the comedy went with notable briskness. *Mr. Hardcastle* had a capable representative in Mr. Davidge, and *Miss Hardcastle* could hardly find a more pleasing interpreter than Miss Sara Jewett. Mr. Louis James filled the rôle of *Young Marlow*, and Mr. James Lewis imparted his peculiarly catching humor to the irrepressible *Tony Lumpkin*. Miss Nina Varian, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and Mr. George Parkes assumed the other characters. "She Stoops to Conquer" was repeated last night, and "Man and Wife" will be substituted for it to-night and Thursday evenings.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Quits," a new drama, written for Mr. J. H. Vinson, was produced at this establishment Monday, Mr. Vinson taking the part of *Ebenezer Longbow*. The interest of the play lies chiefly in the machinations of *Allen*, a broker, and *Jenkins*, a lawyer, to defraud *Mrs. Morton* of the estate left by her husband, and in the endeavors of *Bob Thorn*, *Allen's* clerk, and *Joe Dorkey*, a New-York boy, to defeat them. The part of *Longbow*, who is a sort of *Solon Shingle*, is played by Mr. Vinson with a good deal of dry humor. To Mr. Leffingwell was intrusted the rôle of *Hugh Madigan*, Mr. Sheldon appearing as *Dorkey* and Mr. Aldrich as *Bob Thorn*. At the matinées "Oliver Twist" is given. For the Christmas holidays "Aladdin" and the "Carpenter of Rouen" are in preparation.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

We are requested to announce that in spite of the steady attractiveness of "The Black Crook," its brilliancy is to be enhanced, in a few nights, by the addition of several new ballets. It is further mentioned that King Kalakaua has accepted an invitation to visit the theatre, and that his attendance will be the occasion of a gala performance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LARGE FIRES IN BOSTON.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—DWELLINGS, MANUFACTORIES, AND WHARVES BURNED—MANY SHIPS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The fire alarms last night and up to nearly 7 o'clock this morning were sufficiently frequent and the light of the flames sufficiently bright to awaken fears of a general conflagration. The bitter cold weather and the high wind added alike to the apprehensions of the people and the difficulty and danger of dealing with the flames. The first alarm was sounded last night about 11 o'clock, fire being discovered in the large five-story brick building, Nos. 75 to 81 Plympton street, occupied by Curry & Galvin and a large number of firms engaged in wood manufacture. The building was entirely destroyed. The flames were driven by the wind across the street, setting fire to the dry-house of Creesy & Noyes, carpenters, which was directly opposite. The brick stable of Cyrus T. Clark, next above, also took fire, but was little damaged. The occupants of the block, which is owned by Curry & Galvin, were as follows:

J. W. Greenleaf, builder, loss $1,200; George Moulton, stair builder, loss $500; Driscoll & Young, planers and moulders, loss $2,000, insured for $1.500 in the National of Philadelphia; Charles M. Field, machinist, loss $3,000, partially insured; G. & C. Monell, builders, Nos. 75 and 77, loss $2,000, insurance unknown; Parker & Co., locomotive manufacturers, loss $10,000, partially insured; Burrell & Dennett, piano and billiard manufacturers, loss $3,000 to $6,000. The building was valued at $30,000, and insured for $20,000 in home and foreign companies. Cressey & Noyes lose $4,500.

A second alarm was sounded from the same locality later this morning, the first, second, and third alarms following in rapid succession, and before 5 o'clock the entire department was called out. The flames, fanned by a strong wind, soon made fearful havoc among the mass of wooden buildings lying between Plympton and Wareham streets, completely gutting everything that lay in their track. They crossed Wareham street, after destroying the large planing mill of Morton & Chesley, and then fastened upon that of J. J. McNutt, extensive wood manufacturer. Emerson's piano manufactory, adjoining, was in danger, but escaped because it was built of brick, the buildings on all sides of it being chiefly of wood, and now it stands like a rock in the midst of a wide plain of ashes and ruin. The force of the wind blew the burning brands across Albany street, where they took a firm hold in the large lumber yards, and all that tract of land lying between Albany street and the water was one mass of raging flames, the dried lumber affording the fire a free passage at every step. The firemen gave up all hope of stopping it, except so far as to prevent it getting a foothold in the section lying between Wareham and Malden streets, but they still kept playing on the burning piles of lumber on Albany street. The losses so far are as follows:

Morton & Cheney's loss on their building is $30,000—on the stock $15,000, and on the machinery $15,000. The building is insured for $18,000, and there is $110,000 of insurance on the stock and machinery. The building, Nos. 61 and 63, was owned by F. Badger & Co., stair-builders, who occupied the three upper stories, while the first floor was used by J. F. Marston, carpenter, who loses in stock $4,500, with an insurance of but $1,500. Badger & Co.'s loss on their building, which was totally consumed, is $35,000, and on the stock $25,000. The building, Nos. 65 and 67, was occupied by Smith & Jacobs, stair-builders; J. J. Hill, carpenter, and Henry Bartlett, builder. The building, which was owned by Mr. Jacobs, was consumed. His loss is $25,000. The loss of the firm of Smith & Jacobs is $35,000. Hill loses $1,000, and Bartlett $800. No. 75, a block of but three stories, was owned and occupied by Nathaniel O. Hunt, carpenter and builder. His loss on the building, which was wholly consumed, is $20,000 and on the stock, $45,000. McNutt's loss on his building is $60,000; insured for $9,000. He occupied the basement for the storage of the stock, which, to the value of $5,000, was burned. The first and second stories were occupied by Pierce, Tuttle & Gilman, table manufacturers, who lose $30,000. The third story was used by Adolphus Sherman & Co., manufacturers of furniture. Their loss is $10,000. Bossom & Borsch, cabinet-makers, who occupied the fourth and fifth stories, lose $10,000. Thomas Cape, builder, loses $3,000; insured for $1,500. The lumber yard was entirely destroyed, involving a loss to Messrs. George M. Cook and E. D. Reed & Co. of some $12,000. Reed & Co.'s planing-mill, their dry-house, and a stable were burned. Their loss will reach $10,000 on machinery and stock. The New-England Organ Company loses $6,000 worth of lumber; Cyrus D. Clark $8,000 on his stable; Millett, Drake & Co., $5,000; George W. Brown, carpenter, $1,000.

The flames in this burnt district are now under control. It is estimated that nearly 500 men are by this most disastrous fire thrown out of employment.

The total loss by the Plympton street fire foots up half a million dollars.

Just as the efforts of the fire department seemed to be rewarded with success, and the extensive conflagration on Plympton and Wareham streets was about to be stayed, a fresh alarm, at 1:30 o'clock A. M., was sounded from Box No. 21, in Charlestown, caused by the discovery of fire in a frame building on Water street, opposite the foot of Hudson street, and owned by Jacob Hittinger. The combustible nature of the materials caused the fire to spread rapidly, and the high wind prevailing at the time drove the flames in a southern direction, and into the boiler manufactory of Thomas Cunningham. The second and third alarms, which were rung speedily, brought as many of the engines as could be spared from the Plympton street fire. Cunningham's manufactory was 200 feet in length and forty feet in depth. The building was almost wholly destroyed, together with much valuable machinery. A train of cars on the track of the Fitchburg railroad, opposite the building, was burned. When the fire was at its height the sight was grand. The flames leaping high in the air sent the cinders flying down the harbor, placing the shipping in the greatest danger. The large salt manufactory owned by Mr. Hittinger, and situated at the head of the wharf, caught fire and was damaged to the extent of, perhaps, $1,000. Other buildings ignited from the sparks, but the flames were extinguished by the firemen before they had hardly gained a foothold. The new ship Reporter, lying at Hittinger's wharf, caught fire in the rigging, and was damaged to the extent of $4,500 during the progress of the fire.

A large number of vessels lying along the wharves in the vicinity were cut loose from their fastenings on discovering the ship Reporter to be on fire. The high tide and unusually strong wind prevented the crews of the vessels from getting anchorage after getting into the stream. Four of these vessels drifted about until they collided one with another, and then, locked together, came down with a terrific crash on the old Charlestown bridge, a short distance from the Charlestown side of the draw. They stove up the fender of the bridge guard, and the jib-boom of one of the craft struck the railing with such force as to demolish it for a distance of several rods. Some of these vessels were heavily laden, and in some instances were badly damaged. After four hours of hard work the firemen had succeeded in their efforts to all appearances, and after a tour of inspection among the buildings on Hittinger's wharf by Chief Engineer Green and others, in which they found no indications of further danger from the fire spreading, the firemen "made up" and returned to their houses, except those on the fire-boat Flanders, which directed its efforts to save the ship Reporter, which was still burning in its rigging.

Without a moment's warning flames broke out on the water end of the wooden building, which extends the entire length of the northern side of Hittenger's Wharf. So rapidly and fiercely did the flames spread that the firemen at work on the wharf were obliged to flee for their lives. The flames worked their way to the west end of the wharf, and swept through to the north side, along the length of the wharf. The extensive salt manufactory of Warren & Freeman was destroyed.

The ship Reporter was saved only after a hard struggle, and the fire was at length subdued.

The aggregate losses by this fire are estimated at $100,000 to $150,000.

The fires last night and this morning are thought to have been of incendiary origin.

The following companies, outside of Boston, have insurances on Charlestown property destroyed early this morning:

Meriden, of Meriden, $1,750; Virginia, of Richmond, $1,750; Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,750; Lamar, of New-York, $2,500; Glen's Falls, of New-York, $2,500; Commercial, of New-York, $2,500; Atlantic, of New-York, $2,000; Hanover, of New-York, $2,500; Niagara, of New-York, $2,500; Irving, of New-York, $2,500; Sun, of Cleveland, $2,500; Girard, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Traders', of Chicago, $2,500; Lancashire, of England, $1,000; and Newport, $2,500.

OTHER FIRES.

An engine-house at Ogdensburg, N. J., on the Midland Railroad, was burned last last night, and Engine No. 81 was badly damaged.

The Roman Catholic Church at West Roxbury, Mass., was set on fire yesterday morning and totally destroyed. Loss from $10,000 to $12,000.

A large and very destructive fire occurred at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., yesterday morning, consuming the nail factory, rolling mill and machine shops, and all the buildings on the south side of the Au Sable River belonging to J. & J. Rogers' Iron Company. The loss is about $25,000; partially insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 5 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in a room in the rear of Marston & Milligan's restaurant, No. 2,387 Third avenue, caused by the ignition of a straw bed. Damage, $100.

At 11 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the apartments of John Casney, on the second floor of No. 124 East Broadway, caused by children setting fire to a bed. Damage to building and furniture $250.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the cellar of the three-story brick tenement-house No. 350 Pearl street, owned by Baum & Friedman, caused by an attempt to thaw out a frozen pipe. Damage $100.

At 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the cellar of the tenement-house, No. 437 East Eighteenth street, owned by Thomas Hanlon, caused by the carelessness of plumbers thawing out a water pipe. Damage, $50.

A fire occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the greenhouse attached to the residence of Mr. George B. Elkins, No. 1,275 Dean street, occasioned by a defective flue. Damage, $2,000; insured for $2,500 in various companies.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the tenement-house No. 97 Watts street, occupied by Michael Roach, grocer. Damage to stock, $600; no insurance. The building is owned by Evan Reynolds, damage $300; insured.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the first floor of No. 28 Bond street, occupied by Wilson, Hinkle & Co., publishers. The fire was caused by an overheated flue, and before it was extinguished the building and contents were damaged to the extent of $6,000; fully insured.

At 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the second floor of building No. 323 Broadway, occupied by Deutsch & Lewis, manufacturers of furnishing goods. Damage to stock $6,000; insured. The first floor is occupied by M. A. Tynberg, dealer in furnishing goods; damage $2,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

RAILROADS AND STEAM-SHIPS.

THE ERIE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present so-called reform management of the Erie Railway dates from the famous overturn, March 11, 1872, under the leadership of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow. We all remember the famous bulletins of this gentleman announcing the beginning of an "era of honest railroad management." The report, published yesterday by Mr. Jewett, suggests some pertinent inquiries, which, it is to be regretted, that gentleman passes over in silence.

On March 15, 1872, the Executive Committee of the Erie Railway Company, composed of John A. Dix, Homer Ramsdell, O. H. P. Archer, W. R. Wanse, and Samuel L. M. Barlow, made a report of the indebtedness of the company. I compare below this statement with the present indebtedness of the company:

	March 15, 1873.	Dec. 1, 1874.
Funded debt	$26,458,300	$55,000,000
Floating debt	5,693,674	1,421,015
	$32,151,974	$56,421,015
		32,151,974
Increase in eighteen months		$24,269,041

From this comparison it will be seen that the net indebtedness of the company has increased under the present management $24,269,041 in eighteen months; in fact, the debt of the company has been almost doubled since Mr. Barlow came into Erie. What has become of this $24,269,041?

It certainly has not been used in the legitimate business of the company, if the published reports are true. Mr. Watson, Mr. Jewett's predecessor, claimed a large surplus after paying expenses, interests, and rents; and that of Mr. Jewett, just out, increases this surplus for the year ending Sept. 21, 1874, of $1,029,260 over and above these charges.

Now, it is plain there is a large-sized "colored gentleman" concealed beneath this $24,270,039. Will Mr. S. L. M. Barlow spend a few moments of his valuable time and explain what has become of $24,270,039 to an anxious and patient

ERIE SHAREHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Preferred Shareholder" very effectively demolishes the rosy report presented by President Jewett, of the Erie Railway Company. It is said that "figures cannot lie," but, in the hands of Erie officials, it seems impossible for them to tell the truth.

What reliance, however, can be placed upon any statement issued from the audit office as at present constituted? Mr. Stephen Little was called in to investigate the accounts on the resignation of S. H. Dunan, and, after some weeks' examination, reported that the dividends paid had been fairly earned. For this report he received a fee of $2,000, and was appointed General Auditor at a salary of $10,000 a year. *Verbum sap.*

ACCOUNTANT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

A NEW COMPETITOR FOR THE CHINA TRADE.

An important meeting took place yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this City, between C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and Messrs. Oliver Ames, Sidney Dillon, Bates, and others, the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The matter under consideration was a contract for a term of five years between the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company of the State of California for a through first-class line of steam-ships to run between San Francisco and Japan and China.

A communication was read from the steam-ship company claiming that $6,500,000 of the $10,000,000 of the capital stock had been already subscribed on the Pacific coast. Large subscriptions have been made by San Francisco merchants and by Chinese merchants in that city.

After due consideration of the matter in all its bearings the contracts were unanimously ratified by the two roads—the Central and Union Pacific. The contracts are now complete, having been approved by all the contracting parties. The new line of steamers will comprise some of the fastest steamers afloat. Capt. George H. Bradbury, formerly of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, having been in England for the past three months selecting and carefully inspecting a number of steamers suitable for this service. The new line is put on purely as a business enterprise, and will ask for no subsidy or other Government aid.

TOYS FOR POOR CHILDREN—A TOUCHING APPEAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your correspondent "Christmas," I would say, please tell the good man to give the toys to the New-York Infant Asylum. Our poor little ones have at present one rag doll, black from constant use, and when a child has the precious thing to play with, it has to go out in the corridor to keep the others from howling. Very respectfully, in great haste,

MRS. JAMES BARROW,
No. 32 West Thirty-second street.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1874.

CORONER CROKER'S OFFICIAL POSITION.

Since his release on bail in the McKenna murder case, Coroner Croker has manifested some desire to reassume the discharge of his official functions, and the matter has been under discussion among the Tammany leaders. John Kelly, it is understood, opposes Croker's wishes out of some little regard for public opinion merely. The Board of Coroners also have considered the matter, and they have reached the conclusion that under the circumstances it is not advisable that he should sit as Coroner until the old indictment against him is disposed of, as, in the event of a case coming before him having features analagous to that in which he is himself involved, his magisterial and inquisitorial judgment might be influenced by his own feelings. Possibly the reasons advanced by both Kelly and the Board of Coroners will be deemed sufficient by many other persons also.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Coroner Rice, of San Francisco, has been indicted for embezzlement.

Tom Jones, a negro, has been sentenced to be hanged Jan. 9 for murdering another negro in a quarrel over a quarter of a dollar.

It is now believed that the authorities at New-Orleans will not insist on forcing negroes into the Upper Girls' High School of that city.

The Calaboose at Osage Mission, Kan., was burned on Saturday night, and two men, confined in the structure at the time, perished in the flames.

The Secretary of the Rowing Association of the American Colleges has issued a circular indefinitely postponing the meeting of delegates called for to-day at Hartford, Conn.

Clark Jillson, Independent Reform candidate, was elected Mayor of Worcester, Mass, yesterday, receiving 3,986 votes, to 3,557 for Edward L. Davis, Citizens' candidate.

About daylight yesterday morning two negroes went to the store of Matt Strauss, on the outskirts of the City of Montgomery, Ala., awakened him, and killed him with a coupling-iron.

The annual exhibition of the Connecticut Poultry Association opened to-day in Hartford, and will continue three days. There are a large number of entries, and a fine exhibition is anticipated.

William Britt, Charles M. Carter, and Charles M. Kimball, for breaking and entering the store of Ware & Caswell, at Windsor, Me., were yesterday, arraigned and held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

The ship Mary Bangs, from San Francisco, for New-York, struck, Nov. 18, a sand beach on the Mexican coast, and became a total wreck. All the crew were rescued, but none of the cargo was saved. The crew were taken to Mazatlan. The ship was valued at about $55,000, and is partially insured in Boston, where she was owned.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

As though determined to defy the much-talked-of dull times, Messrs James McCreery & Co. have provided unusual attractions this year for their holiday patrons. In addition to the fullest lines of all the best makes of black and colored silks, black velvets, and colored velvets for trimmings, their dress goods department has a very large stock of the camel's hair and fur goods which are now so fashionable, as well as heavy lines of Scotch goods and general dress goods. Messrs. McCreery & Co. have specially imported for holiday presents a splendid assortment of flounces, handkerchiefs, barbes, fichus, &c., in every kind of lace, from guipure to point appliqué. They are also offering a large stock of black and colored silk suits for ladies, at prices varying from $65 to $185; and some Paris embroidered and beaded jackets and overskirts in fine cashmere and drap d'ete, at a reduction of fifty per cent., thereby giving purchasers a chance of a great bargain. They also just opened a large lot of dress patterns in cotton and wool fabrics, from $1 per dress and upward. For a valuable holiday present, nothing more welcome could be chosen than one of the splendid real India camel's hair shawls which Messrs. McCreery & Co. have on exhibition. They are being offered at such a reduction in price as to make them tempting to all lovers of such luxuries. They can be bought at from $85 to $1,500. In the fur department seal skin seems to be as fashionable as ever. The firm are offering splendid sets of seal skin at $70 and upward a set. They have also a fine stock of otter, mink, silver fox, Russian sable, and other furs at very moderate prices. In fancy articles, such as sash ribbons, the festooned display is lavish, and in all the colors of the rainbow; and in ties, lace mufflers, cuffs, fancy silk handkerchiefs, &c., there is a most extensive assortment, and affording ample choice for presents. Messrs. McCreery's stock of Jouvin's gloves is well known, and needs only to be mentioned as a reminder. Indeed, the arrangements made by Messrs. McCreery this season to make their great store, at the corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, unprecedentedly attractive, have been eminently successful. The store is crowded from morning till night, and goods disappear almost as quickly as they are placed upon the shelves and counters.

TO THE CHARITABLE.

A party of charitably disposed persons has been formed to visit the Charity Hospital at Blackwell's Island on Tuesday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of distributing among the patients such articles of food and clothing as may be donated in the meantime. There are nearly 200 patients who would be greatly benefited by gifts of fruit, candies, &c., which the Commissioners cannot be expected to provide. Baskets or packages containing donations for this object may be addressed to the care of Dr. Kitchen, Chief of Staff, Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and may be left with Mr. Brewster, in the office at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, on Monday, the 28th inst.

THE BEST THING YET.

To make this cold weather enjoyable—Russian Baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE ARKANSAS BORDER.
THE PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE.
CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
RELIGIOUS TOPICS ABROAD.
TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.
THE CHARLIE ROSS MYSTERY.
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The Sinews of my left hand were contracted from an old abscess, drawing the fingers into the palm of the hand. I applied "GILES LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA." It has relaxed them so that I can now straighten my fingers and use my hand. B. McDERMOT, No. 40 West 13th st., New-York. 50c. and $1 a bottle. All druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York.

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MARRIED.

BOND—PRAY.—On Monday, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, A. CURTIS BOND to HETTIE E., youngest daughter of the late Isaac C. Pray.

SHEPARD—LAWRENCE.—In Flushing, Long Island, Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., CHARLES H. SHEPARD to EMILY, daughter of the Hon. John W. Lawrence.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Binghamton, N. Y., of membranous croup, on Nov. 26, HARRY ROOT, son of Frank N. and Mary E. Barrett, aged 4 years 1 month. Also, on Dec. 12, FRANK N., Jr., infant son, aged 1 year.

BOGERT.—On Monday, Dec. 14, 1874, CORNELIUS BOGERT, in his 84th year.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers James L. and Henry K., are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning next, at 9:30 o'clock, at Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st.

CONKLIN.—At his residence, West Somers, Westchester county, N. Y., on the 12th inst., JAMES W. CONKLIN, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, at his late residence, on Fourth day, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, and the Orthodox Friends' Meeting-house at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be at Somers Centre Depot on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves New York at 10:05 A. M.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, suddenly, OLIVER A. DRAKE, son of the late Rev. S. J. Drake, of Plainfield, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, S. J. Drake, No. 245 West 55th st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Plainfield, N. J.

FOOTE.—At Elizabeth, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, LOUIS T. FOOTE, second son of F. W. and V. B. Foote, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 12:40 and 1 P. M.

HAIGHT.—At Chappaqua, on Second day, evening, 14th inst., DEBORAH, wife of Samuel L. Haight.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Chappaqua Meeting-house, on Fifth day, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train which leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 8:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Dec. 15, HARRIET, wife of William Johnson and daughter of John T. Van Wyck, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 216 West 21st st. Remains to be taken to Hempstead, Long Island.

MAURER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, HENRY MAURER, aged 72.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, No. 219 2d av., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PARMLY.—At his residence, No. 19 West 38th st., Sunday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of pneumonia, Dr. ELEAZAR PARMLY, aged 77 years and 9 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 19 West 38th st., on Wednesday, 16th, at 3 P. M.

PINE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 13, Mrs. ANN E. PINE, widow of the late William Pine, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Trains leave New-York via Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers st., at 8:45 A. M. Trains leave New-York, via Midland Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 10 A. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday, Dec. 14th inst., of diphtheria, WILLIAM WATSON RICHARDSON, aged 2 years and 6 months, second eldest son of Edward and Mary E. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 232 West 22d st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SILL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, 1874, after a brief illness, Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Rector of St. Ambrose Church, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services from the church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

The officers and members of the St. George's Society of New-York are requested to attend the funeral of their late Chaplain, Rev. FREDERICK SILL, at the Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., at 11 o'clock A. M. this day.

PETER JONES, Secretary.

The Wardens, Vestrymen, and congregation of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late "Minister in charge," Rev. FREDERICK SILL.

T. M BRAINE, Clerk.

WARDWELL.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 13, after a brief illness, of pneumonia, JULIA A., wife of Charles W. Wardwell, second daughter of Richard M. Demill, aged 39 years.

Funeral will be held at the residence of her father, No. 1,038 Greene av., near Broadway, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday, 16th inst.

WHITEMAN.—On Monday morning, LILA MONTGOMERY, wife of William E. Whiteman and youngest daughter of John A. and Catharine Lefferts, aged 22 years, 7 months, and 15 days.

Funeral services from St. Ann's, (Rev. Dr. Gallaudet,) 18th st., near 5th av., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well-off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and barefooted through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones which it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty barefooted children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor? C. L. BRACE, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If in checks or Post Office orders they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
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C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
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WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 12,843 different boys and girls; 154,506 lodgings and 203,506 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools were 10,288 children, who were taught, clothed, and partly fed, (461,208 meals were furnished;) 3,985 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 27,116. There have been 6,478 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,527 were provided with homes.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or Church with which they may be connected.

ART SALES THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY, 1875.
CONTENTS:

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With Eleven Illustrations.
THE ANCIENT CITY. (St. Augustine.) Concluded.
With Eleven Illustrations.
THE RIVALS. By R. H. STODDARD.
With an Illustration.
TWO SKETCHES.
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GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
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A CRY FROM THE SHORE.
RAPE OF THE GAMP.
CHAPTER XV. Le Voleur chez lui.—XVI. A Masked Battery.
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THE MAN WHO WAS LIKE SHAKESPEARE. By WILLIAM BLACK.
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EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January is an especially attractive number to all classes of readers, young and old.

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For the little folks there is a generous provision in the richly-illustrated opening poem, "The Children's Night," a melodious drama, with many rapidly-shifting scenes, the personages of which are marshaled together from Mother Goose, and all sorts of fairy lore; and in the reproduction, with characteristic illustrations, of Robert Southey's "Story of the Three Bears."

Miss WOOLSON's entertaining description of St. Augustine, profusely illustrated, is concluded.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE contributes a biographical sketch, accompanied by a faithful portrait of George D. Prentice, of the *Courier Journal*. It is a spicy paper, full of characteristic anecdotes, and illustrates a remarkable chapter in the history of American Journalism.

The third paper of the Centennial Series continues the review of the Mechanical Progress of the Century, treating of the improvements in Iron-working, Engineering, and Wood-working, and illustrated with twenty-four engravings.

Sir Samuel Baker's new book, "Ismailia," furnishes the basis for a very interesting illustrated account of his recent expedition in Central Africa.

WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," contributes a humorous Christmas story. There are also short stories, appropriate to the season, by RUTH DANA and VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON. Miss DANA's story, "Two Sketches," is beautifully illustrated.

Mr. MASON's vigorous and splendidly illustrated serial story, "Rape of the Gamp," is continued.

EMILIO CASTELAR's Fifteenth Paper on "The Republican Movement in Europe" treats of the eclectic rationalism of the German schools of Jena and Tübingen, as represented by Röhr, Paulus, Wethe, Schleiermacher, Neander, Harms, and Rengstenberg.

Poems are contributed by R. H. STODDARD and NELLY M. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS W. KNOX contributes a picturesque description of a gala night in St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir to the Grand Duchess Marie.

The contents of the editorial departments are, as usual, varied, timely, and interesting.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 Spring, 88c., cash; 88⅝c., January; No. 3 Spring, 82½c.@83c.; Rejected, 78c.@78¼c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and declining at 53¼c., cash; 53⅛c., January; Rejected, 47½c.@48½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 94c.@95c. Barley dull and declining, at $1 25@$1 25½, cash, January, or February; No. 3 Spring, $1 09@$1 12. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Pork unsettled, dull and declining; sales at $19, cash; $19 35 February or March. Lard dull and declining at 12⅞c., cash; $13 15 February. Bulk Meats in fair demand, but lower; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c., all loose, spot, partly cured. Whisky steady at 97c. At the call of the board in the afternoon—Grain steady and unchanged. Pork weak at $19 05, cash; $19 27, February; $19 44 March. Lard dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 74,000 bushels; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—3,100 bbls. Flour, 20,400 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley. Exports—10,400 bushels Wheat, 12,800 bushels Corn, 16,800 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 14@$1 16; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn quiet; sales of small lots old No. 2 Western at 85c.; new, on the track, held at 80c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley active; sales of Canada at $1 50; six-rowed State at $1 43; two-rowed State at $1 33; Western held at $1 34@$1 38. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8¾c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Flour inactive; unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 02; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07½@$1 08½. Corn firmer at 66½c.@68c. Oats firmer; little doing; No. 2, 58c.@59c. Barley dull and declining; strictly prime, $1 36½c. Rye—An improved demand at $1 02@$1 03. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork dull and declining at $19 50, spot; $19 87½ March; offered at close at $19 75. Green Hams dull at 10¼c. Bulk-meats declining; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c., loose; no demand. Lard declining at 12¾c.@12⅞c., cash. Live Hogs dull and declining; packers out of the market; a few sales at $6 25@$7. Cattle in fair demand; steady; Prime to Extra Steers, $5@$5 75; Medium to Good, $3@$4 75; native Cows and Heifers, $1 87½@$3 40; Texas Steers, $1 55@$3 75. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c.; No. 2 do., 88¼c.; January, 88⅝c.; February, 90c. Oats weak; No. 2, in store, 51½c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed new, in store, 63½c. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 1, in store, 96c.@97c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 27½@$1 28; No. 3 Spring, $1 08. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork—Mess, $9, cash; $19 50, February; Prime Mess, nominally $16 50; Extra Prime, $14 50. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9⅝c.@10c., boxed. Live Hogs dull; nominally $6 50@$6 90. Dressed Hogs dull and declining; moderate demand at $8. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 12@$1 14. Corn dull and declining at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Barley steady. Butter steady. Pork dull and declining at $19 25, spot; $20 50, March. Lard unsettled; dull; Steam, 12¾c.@12⅞c., spot; closing at the inside, spot or December; Kettle, 14c. Bulk-meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼. Green-meats very dull; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 9¼c.; Hams, 10½c.@10¾c. Whisky active and strong at a decline; sales at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork quiet at $21. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¾c. for new. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; keg, 15c. Whisky, 96c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 32c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 80. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 40; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 40. Tar steady at $1 85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 15—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102¾. Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £66,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days, have been 15,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ℔ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, 7¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, and prices are rather lower for all articles. Produce—Petroleum, 9d.@10d. ℔ gallon for refined and 9d.@9½d. for spirits.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was large, and the business transacted of more than ordinary importance, as will be seen from the report of the proceedings as follows:

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 152.1 by 211.5 by 117.8 by 206.2, located on West street, north-east corner of Bank street, with four-story brick buildings, 152 by 60, fronting on West street, and three-story brick buildings, 60 by 100, fronting on Bank street, adapted for manufacturing purposes, thereon, for $108,000. The property was purchased by A. C. Kingsland & Son, second mortgagees. The same premises were sold under a court order at the Exchange, in October last, and brought $135,500. Mr. Miller also sold under another similar court order, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, thirteen lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north-east corner of Twelfth avenue, for $18,350 in the aggregate, all of which were bought by E. S. Higgins. A report in detail of this sale will be found below in summary. The house and lot, No. 38 King street, billed for sale by the same auctioneer, was knocked down for $10,000 to E. G. Buckenham, and a house and lot on Fifth avenue, south of Eighty-sixth street, was withdrawn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown stone front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $19,800, the purchaser being P. G. Maloney.

A. H. Muller & Son adjourned to Jan. 7 the legal sale of property located at Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction 104 lots located in Brooklyn, and situated respectively on the Eastern Parkway, Union and Degraw streets, between Bedford and Franklin avenues, for $44,925 in the total. The prices per lot ranged from $395 to $500 each. The Parkway lots were sold subject to an assessment of about $500 each, and the street lots to a similar lien of about $25 each. The purchasers at the sale were Henry Dickinson, Robert White, B. F. Warner, F. Kelly, J. A. Sadington, B. Stevens, B. F. Farrington, Joseph Hackett, William Koster, and H. Farrington. The lots sold low, but in so many were disposed of the sale may be termed a success.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the following valuable City real estate: Premises No. 225 East Forty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue, embracing a lot 25 by about 80, with a three-story and basement brick house in front and a frame house in rear; premises No. 403 East Fifty-third street, south side, 54 feet east of First avenue, comprising a lot 20 by 85, with a three-story and basement brick house in front and a frame building in rear; one four-story brick house, with lot 19 by 95 by 27 by 74, No. 187 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 111.6 feet west of Third avenue; and one lot, 25 by 95, on First avenue, east side, 50.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50.9 by 100, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street. Also similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.9 by 90, on Fourth avenue, west side, 63.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of six acres of land located at West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, lying between the old Boston road and the road leading to Hunt's Point.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of a house, stable, and two lots together in size 50 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 198 feet east of Avenue A, and three lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Broad street, (old No. 45,) east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 249 West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Plot, with buildings, West st., n. e. corner Bank st., four-story brick buildings West st., 152x60, three-story brick buildings Bank st., 60x100, plot 152.1x211.5x117.8x206.2.	$108,000
1 lot, 12th av., n. e. corner 133d st., 24.11x100	2,300
1 lot, 12th av., adjoining above, 25x100	1,800
1 lot, 12th av., adjoining above, same size	1,600
1 lot, 12th av., adjoining above, same size	1,400
1 lot, West 133d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x99.11	1,950
1 lot, West 133d st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	1,600
1 lot, West 133d st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	1,000
1 lot, West 133d st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	1,200
3 lots, West 133d st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size, $1,000 each	3,000
1 lot, West 133d st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	1,200
1 lot, West 133d st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	1,300

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 28th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9	$19,800

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

104 lots, Eastern Parkway, both sides, Degraw st., s. s., and Union st., between Franklin and Bedford avs., aggregate	$44,925

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 14.

James st., n. e. corner Jerome av., 125x100; foreclosure; Avery T. Brown to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.	$2,075
12th st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of Av. C., 25x103.3; Henry Oppenheimer to Louisa Weiher	12,500
36th st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x98.9; Margaret, wife of J. Robertson, to E. H. Riker	28,000
69th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Catharine A. and Aline Ferris, Executrix, and Oscar C. Ferris, Executors of Thomas T. Ferris, to Lewis J. White	5,375
69th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Catharine A. and Aline and Oscar C. Ferris, Executors of Thomas T. Ferris, to Lewis J. White	5,275
69th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same to same	5,300
69th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same to same	5,775
83d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x102; R. R. Randolph to T. W. Todd	26,000
Jerome av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of James st., 100x125; foreclosure, Avery T. Brown, Referee, to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.	1,975
11th av., s. w. corner of 96th st., 50x76; 11th av., w. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 96th st., 50.4x61.8; David M. Clarkson to Elias S. Higgins	14,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ADJOINING LOT ON the corner—the elegant house No. 511 5th av.; 37 feet front, with stable in the rear and alley-way from 43d st., immediate possession given; full warrantee deed. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

MONEY WANTED—ON REAL ESTATE IN ST. Louis, Mo.; certificates of title and valuation furnished from the most reliable men of the City. For full particulars, address CHARLES HEWITT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, OR WILL LEASE FOR A term of years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100, in 46th st., near 5th av.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE, RAIN or shine, of valuable real estate, THIS DAY, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock prompt, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

A FEW FINE BUILDING PLOTS NEAR the City in exchange for piano and furniture.
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V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

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MUST BE SOLD PROMPTLY, AND WILL BE sold cheap, a large, first-class stock or grain farm near depot in New-Jersey, twenty-four miles from New-York; is well located for milk business; sixty cows can be kept on the place.
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HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee,

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—The valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 228 West 38th st., south side, 233.4 feet west of 7th av.; house 20.8, by about 60 feet; lot 98.9 feet deep.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR ONE OR more years.—The handsomely furnished house No. 113 East 65th st. The house is fully furnished and in perfect order; rent, $3,000 per year. Apply to
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K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of OLIVER L. GARDNER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
d9-law3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst. By order of the board.

E. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

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LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable young girl as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser, and is a very tasteful dress-maker; has excellent recommendations from her former employer; is capable and trustworthy. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman as a fully-competent laundress; can do all kinds of fineries, French fluting, puffing, and is not afraid of a large washing; has the best of testimonials from former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS who is thoroughly competent to do up all kinds of washing; would go out to work by the day, or take home washing for ladies' and gentlemen. Call or address No. 266 1st av., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best City references; is thoroughly competent; is strong, neat, and willing; speaks good English. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS FAMily, either in City or country, by a first-class laundress—a Chinese boy—with good references; is a beautiful fine laundress; wages about $18 to $20. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS; wishes gentlemen's or family washing and fluting at her rooms. Call or address No. 346 West 37th st., room No. 10.

MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, as maid and seamstress for an elderly lady; City or country; reference. Call or address No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants; Protestants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; City or country. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE INFANT'S NURSE; has five years' reference from her former employer; can take the entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; is a plain seamstress. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given. Can be seen at No. 305 7th av.; a good home preferred to high wages.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 285 10th av., between 26th and 27th sts., over the tea store.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKING French and English; can furnish the best references; fond of children; good seamstress; is neat, willing, competent. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, either for City or country; has excellent City references, and is an excellent nurse. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman's.—A young woman as Nurse for children, or Chamber-maid and to do sewing; eleven years' City reference. Apply for two days.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; good references. Call for two days at No. 344 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse; can take care of it from birth; or wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 54 West 46th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., MRS. Hardman's.—A young woman as first-class laundress; highest City reference. Apply two days.

NO. 325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. Hardman—Protestant woman, cook, wash, iron; is a good baker; City reference. Apply two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's garments; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to wait on a lady or assist with grown children; has excellent City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 50, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON wants some sewing to do at home; has her own machine; can make and repair curtains and carpets; would go out by the day; terms moderate. Address "Useful," No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY READING.

A SUITABLE PRESENT for a LADY—A handsome India Shawl, in our new and beautiful designs. We have them at reduced prices.

An APPROPRIATE PRESENT for a LADY—An elegantly trimmed Cloak or Walking Jacket. We offer them at very reasonable figures.

A PRESENT that a LADY would APPRECIATE HIGHLY—A Seal Skin Sacque or Set. Other Fur Sets at moderate prices.

SILKS!

To bring our large and varied stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS within easy reach of the public, we have made a LEGITIMATE REDUCTION throughout the entire stock of the department for the

HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.

This reduction is not announced in the common use of the term, as its GENUINENESS can be ascertained by an EXAMINATION of the Silks and the PRICES at which they are now MARKED.

ALSO,
DRESS PATTERNS in all the CHOICEST DRESS FABRICS CUT to SUIT the POPULAR TRADE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

E. Ridley & Son,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

CLEARING
ALL OUR MILLINERY GOODS.
Silk Velvets at 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Black Silk Velvets for Bonnets and Mantillas.
Large lot of Velveteens at 15c. per yard.

Ribbons for Sashes.
Feathers, Flowers, Birds.
SILKS, MIGNONS, AND SATINS.

KID GLOVES

250 dozen genuine "Louis" Glove, 45c. a pair.

NELSON GLOVE.

500 dozen Operas, Whites, Blacks, and Colors, two-Buttons, at 65c. the pair.
Delivery of our "Monogram" Glove, Holiday Shades, two-Buttons. } 95c. a pair.
1,500 dozen of our "Edward" two-Buttons at $1 10 a pair. Castor Gloves, 45c., 75c., $1, $1 25 a pair.

Look at our Furs. Furs.

Examine our Fancy Goods department.
Slipper Patterns, 50c., 75c., up.
Sofa Cushions, 50c., 75c., $1.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Ladies' best Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
Ladies' Finest Felts, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 38.
Clearing our stock of Trimmed Hats.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

Holiday Shapes.

Silk Beaver Dress Hats, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6.
Gents' fine Felt Hats, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.
Gents' Seal Skin Hats, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9, $10.

Edward Ridley & Son,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

KINZEY'S.
OPEN EVENINGS!
PROMENADE CONCERT
EVERY EVENING!

TOYS.	FINE FANCY GOOODS.	DOLLS.
TOYS.	WORK-BOXES,	DOLLS.
TOYS.	WRITING-DESKS.	DOLLS.
TOYS.	GAMES, TOYS, BOOKS.	DOLLS.
TOYS.		DOLLS.
TOYS.	TEA AND DINNER SETS.	DOLLS.
TOYS.		DOLLS.
TOYS.	BRASS BAND AND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.	DOLLS.
TOYS.	MECHANICAL TOYS.	DOLLS.
TOYS.	DRESSING-CASES.	DOLLS.
TOYS.	BRONZES. BRONZES.	DOLLS.
TOYS.	SILVER-PLATED WARE.	DOLLS.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
CORNER 9TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, PARlor-maid, or chamber-maid, in a first-class family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, Waitress, No. 205 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, with good City references, either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR COLORED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at her house; prompt and punctual; terms moderate. Call at Mr. J. W. Brown's, No. 787 7th av., near 52d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS or Up-stairs Work.—By a Canadian Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress; can flute, do up shirts, &c., or would do up-stairs work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS A first-class groom, &c., careful driver, and will be found sober, willing, and obliging; can milk and tend furnace, if required; best City reference. Call at or address M. A., hotel corner 6th st. and 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the last three years. Apply for three days, R. J. C., Room No. 51 Brevoort House.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; City or country; the best of reference from last employer. Call or address No. 146 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS nurse or attendant to an invalid or infirm gentleman; would wait on table, or travel if required; can show first-class private and medical references. Address Earnest, Box No. 299 *Times* Office, Up-town Branch, No. 1,257 Broadway.

TO MILLERS.

The subscriber would like to make arrangements with parties who are in want of a thorough miller after 1st April; is a middle-aged American; perfectly sober; capable of taking entire charge of a mill. Address J. D. F., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-four years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, feed poultry, tend furnace, and do other chores; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN TRAINED IN England, with the best City references; competent to take a first man's place; quick in his movements; very neat. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family as waiter's assistant or indoor servant; will work for small wages; can furnish first-class references from one of the best families in the City. Address S., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class family; best City references. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 343 West 24th st.

EXTRA
!! Inducements for the Holidays!!

Arnold, Constable & Co.
are offering a large assortment of
NOVELTIES
IN
Tapestry and Embroidered Cloth,
Table and Piano Covers.
Broadway, corner 19th St.

Lace Curtains
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering GREAT BARGAINS in
SWISS,
GUIPURE,
and NOTTINGHAM
Lace Curtains,
in New and Elegant Designs.
Broadway, corner 19th St.

E. Ridley & Son,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

SPECIAL PURCHASE.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs.

500 Dozen of the very Newest Designs, 25c.
JUST ONE-THIRD THE REGULAR PRICE.
950 Dozen Still Finer Silk Scarfs at 50c.
950 Dozen more and Finest do. at 75c. each.
These Two Lots sold from $1 to $2 each EVERYWHERE.
Please enter door

Cor. Grand and Allen Sts.
FOR THESE GOODS.
FOR SILVER-PLATED WARE
Middle Entrance on Grand St.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
NO. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

OPENING!—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER, LATELY landed; best references. Call on or address, for two days, H. A., No. 162 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Apply or address No. 713 6th av., Mrs. Whitmore's hair store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; good City references. Apply at 66 West 47th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FITCH, LAURA L.—SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York, ROSA B. RAINSFORD, plaintiff, against LAURA L. FITCH, George S. Fitch, George R. Fitch, Clarence D. Jones, Jedediah Hebert, Henry H. Underhill, sole executor of the last will and testament of Joshua L. Underhill, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 25, 1874.
WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1874.
WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d16-law6wW* No. 58 Wall st., New-York.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1874.—Present Hon. A. B. Lawrence, Justice.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, administrator of Elizabeth Hay, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton.—On reading and filing the affidavit of C. F. Brown, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, and proof of service of summons by publication setting forth, among other things, that the defendants Samuel Seaton and Elizabeth Seaton are non resident infants, and that no guardian has been appointed for them in this action: on motion of Cassedy & Brown, plaintiff's attorneys, it is ordered that Robert E. Deyo, Esq., a counselor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem for the defendants, unless said infant defendants or some one in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed, and give notice thereof to the plaintiff's attorneys. It is further ordered, that this order be served by publication thereof in two news-papers, to wit, in the New-York *Times*, published in the City of New-York, and in the *Argus*, published in the City of Albany, once a week for six weeks successively.
WM. WALSH, Clerk.
CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n25-law6wW

PROPOSALS.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction until Dec. 21. See *City Record*.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16 | JAVA..........WED., Dec. 30
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HELVETIA..........Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 A. M.
ERIN..........Saturday, Dec. 26, 3 A. M.
THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
..........Saturday, Jan. 9.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Saturday, Dec. 19, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULON..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 38 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Dec. 28	Switzerland,	Jan. 9
Nederland.	Jan. 21		Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland.	Jan. 22	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 23
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Jan. 6.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 29.
HERDER, Capt. GRUZMER, Jan. 12.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KV. OTTENDORP, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin.......... 60 gold.
Steerage.......... 24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON DEC. 8, BY THE stockholders of this company, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HARRY CONRAD.	GEORGE OPDYKE.
SAMUEL F. BARGER.	ISAAC C. KENDALL.
HENRY R. KUNHARDT.	DAVID T. HOTCHKISS.
PHILO C. CALHOUN.	HENRY L. DYER.
PELEG HALL.	ALEXANDER SHAW.

CHARLES M. MARSH.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HARRY CONRAD was elected President, E. J. STERLING, Vice President, and PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer. WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY.

BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL at this office and examine the plan proposed by the company for securing their interest, before engaging in an expensive and, probably, protracted and disastrous litigation. A large number of bondholders have already assented, and if all will promptly co-operate the company can be relieved from embarrassment, and its valuable franchise and property preserved for the security and benefit of its bondholders instead of being wasted in litigation.
DEC. 14, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.

Further information can be had on application to
G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary pro tem.

CITY, COUNTY, STATE, TOWN, AND RAILroad Bonds, City Railroad, Gas, Bank, and Insurance Stocks and Scrips. Whether you wish to buy or sell, write or apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—The above securities our specialty 22 years.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.—THE REport of the JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, with plan of reorganization, is now in print, and copies may be had on application in person or by letter to ISAAC M. CATE, No. 13 Custom-house st., Boston, or G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE without bonus; second mortgages cashed.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

BOARDING STABLE.—THREE AND A HALF years' lease; three clarences, six horses; fine order; business good; location splendid, between 44th and 52d sts., near 6th av.; terms moderate; great bargain. Address BUELL, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, and Truck Blankets of every style and grade—the largest and cheapest assortment in this City.
E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., cor. College place.

HOLIDAY'S ENGLISH PLUSH ROBES AT retail, $3 each. Made and stable blankets at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods.
MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, OCCUPYing a first-class brown-stone house in a very desirable, convenient location, have a few handsome rooms which they will let to gentlemen with excellent board and best attendance at reasonable rates. Apply at No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway; Sixth and Seventh avenue lines of cars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE LIVING ENTIREly alone in a large house, handsomely furnished, near Madison square, would let rooms replete with every convenience, and private table if desired. Inquire for card at Bergman's, corner 27th st. and Broadway.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Elegantly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate, with all first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable; reference.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 161 WEST.—A very elegant second floor; fully furnished; with or without private table; also, large front room; sunny exposure; liberal table; references.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST.,
Between Broadway and University place.
Just opened, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

A PARLOR FLOOR—THREE LARGE ROOMS, ample closets, bath, &c., with first-class private table and attendance; references exchanged. No. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Several rooms suitable for gentlemen; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well-furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NO. 30, EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, &c.; also, room on third floor; private table.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., NICELY FURNISHED, COMfortable room, with or without breakfast, for single gentleman.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Location central and easy of access.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table or without board.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, also side room, together or separate, with board.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND third story furnished rooms to let, with good board; price for two, $16 to $20, or a family.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second-story, with hall room; also single room.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A HANDsome suite of front rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ON JAN. 1, A WELL FURNISHED suite of rooms for gentleman and wife, with accommodation for maid; private table. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, M. M., Box No. 298 *Times* Up-Town Office, Box No. 1,257 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(28th st. and Broadway.)
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT AND THURSDAY,
Mr. Daly's favorite adaptation of Mr. Wilkie Collins' famous and most dramatic romance,
MAN AND WIFE.

Geoffrey Delamayne, the Man..........Mr. D. H. Harkins
Arnold Brinkworth, his friend..........Mr. George Parkes
Sir Patrick Lundie..........Mr. James Lewis
Bishopriggs..........Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Moy, Geoffrey's London Solicitor...Mr. G. F. Devere
Number One.......} The { ....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Number Two.......} Choral { ....Mr. Chapman
Number Three.....} Gentlemen { ....Mr. Gilbert
Perry, the Trainer..........Mr. Owen Fawcett
Annie Sylvester, the Wife..........Miss Annie Graham
Blanche Lundie, her friend..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Lady Lundie..........Miss Alice Grey
Hester Dethridge, the dumb cook at Windygates..........Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Mrs. Glenarm..........Miss Sara Jewett
Hopkins, Lady Lundie's French maid..Miss Nina Varian
Mrs. Inchbare..........Miss Nellie Mortimore

FRIDAY EVENING—LONDON ASSURANCE.
Saturday Matinée at 1:30; evening at 8.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
MONDAY EVENING—An important revival of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
and first appearance of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who has been specially engaged to add to the perfectness of the present series of COMEDY REVIVALS.

PARK THEATRE.

JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his
FOURTEENTH WEEK
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
still an
UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.

NINETY-THIRD PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Look at our list of star performers:

Miss MINNIE HASSEN,	KENNEDY & MANNING,
Miss LILLIE MAY,	BARNEY REYNOLDS,
Miss LIZZIE SHELTON,	HAPPY DAVE McCOY,
Miss MAGGIE GRAY,	FRANK BELL,
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND,	HARRY HART,

And all the Metropolitan favorites.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF the CAN-CAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as VOLUPTUARY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of RICKEY and BARNEY.
FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
NILES and EVANS in FRITZ'S GOOD-BY.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD.
AWKWARD SQUAD. TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES, Miss ANNIE HUGHES, Miss EMMA DAY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, GUS WILLIAMS, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK BURLESQUE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION OF THE HOME FOR OLD MEN AND AGED COUPLES will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., adjoining St. Luke's Church, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the institution, and others interested in charitable work, are invited to be present.

REV. DR. MENDES ON JEWISH MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, With Organ and Vocal Illustration, At LYRIC HALL, 6th av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 P. M. Admission, 75 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

ZION CHURCH.—BRISTOW'S GRAND TE DEUM and Benediction will be sung at this church on Christmas Day. Published by W. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Organist, GEO. W. MORGAN; Vocalist, ADOLPH SOHST, Basso. Admission, 25c.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.
WATER COLORS.

WILLIAM H. FANNING & CO., of
No. 820 Broadway, New-York,
No. 334 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 30 Maddox st., London,
No. 52 Montague de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New-York their superb collection of water colors, collected during the past Summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. WILLIAM H. FANNING from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit, and genre painting, that have never been excelled by any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:

T. F. Wainwright, Rossi, T. L. Rowbothom, Detti, Edward Richardson, Simmonetti, J. Drummond, Bouvier, Paul Morny, Saunier, T. C. Dibden, Brissot, C. Pearson, G. Washington, Cruickshank, Marohn, J. Price, Pattini, C. McArthur, Didioux, Bernard Evans, Jofani, H. E. Hobson, Pessina, A. Claxton, Langlin, George Clare, Trozzini, A. Prout, Laujalley, A. Cox, De Beaumont, J. Syer, Jr., De Langpré, J. Salmon, J. De Casse, G. J. Knox, Durand Leroy, Charles Taylor, Mignot, T. F. Collier, Jamie, Edwin Ellis, Campi, George Hall, Zennori, L. Andrews, Meneghini, M. Grant, Petrocinta, E. Lait, Mentegonini, E. Earp, Levovati, J. Marks, Langley, J. Faulkner, F. O. C. Darley, W. Craig, Spicafico, Compte Calix, and many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted. Ladies are especially invited to visit the exhibition. The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—LARGE sale of silver-plated ware, of the very best quality, being the entire stock of Adams, Halleck & Co., manufacturers. This sale affords a rare opportunity for housekeepers and others to supply themselves with the latest and richest patterns, as every article to be offered was manufactured for the best retail trade, and will be fully guaranteed by the makers. Sale to commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their store, No. 318 Fulton st., near Pierrepont, and will be continued every afternoon and evening until the whole is sold.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS IMPORTERS, DEALERS in silver-plated ware, glass-ware, &c., desirous of consigning goods for the GREAT HOLIDAY SALES to be held by BENJ. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer, at the mammoth sales-rooms, No. 29 Park row, opposite the new Post Office, for the Holidays, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 21, and ending Dec. 31, will take notice that goods will be received on and after THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Invoices should be handed in without delay.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 50 New Bowery, five barrels of Whisky.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-law6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-law6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID Magnesia, for sixty years, the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heart-burn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large-sized bottles.
JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND Cloth Shades, being stock of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., for net cash, at No. 121 Duane st.
JOHN D. MAIRS,
THOMAS C. SHEPHERD, } Assignees.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARVEL OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

The new system of heating has proved one of the most valuable of modern inventions, and supplies a want long felt in the amusement buildings of New-York. The entire absence of dangerous draughts and oppressive heat, and the perfect, even temperature throughout the vast interior, has made the Great Roman Hippodrome a model of luxurious comfort and the delightful resort of fashionable metropolitans, who throng the magnificent amphitheatre both afternoon and evening.

LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.

HOW JARRETT & PALMER SPEND SUNDAY.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
First appearance of the young American Prima Donna,
MISS EMMA CRANCH, Contralto.
MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin,
and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK,
☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

COL. SELLERS' DREAM.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

Jarley's Wax-Works

BY THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 17,
THE ONLY NIGHT IN AID OF THE
ANTHON MEMORIAL CHARITY
Reserved seats at the door only.

FAIR
OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
in aid of
SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.,
Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Only Wednesday Matinée of J. H. VINSON in QUITS. J. H. VINSON in QUITS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER, in the beautiful play of the PEARL OF SAVOY,
Preceded by the farce of the
JEALOUS HUSBAND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
First week of THE BLACK STATUE.
Immense success of Mr. J. H. Carl.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Seats secured. Moral—Go early.

GEORGE HAGUE, ESQ.,
OF THE BANK OF TORONTO,
will give some account of the remarkable revival and religious interest prevailing in Ontario, Canada, in connection with the labors of Mr. Henry Varley, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d st., corner 4th av., New-York, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.
LECTURE BY
Rev. JOHN WEISS,
ON SHAKESPEARE'S "IRONY AND HUMOR."
Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW-YORK.
MORSE COURSE OF LECTURES
on the
RELATIONS OF THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE,
by
J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F. R. S., &c.,
(Principal of McGill College, Montreal,)
at the
Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS of next week.
Tickets may be obtained, without charge, at the Seminary, or at the bookstores of Messrs. Robert Carter & Brother and A. D. F. Randolph & Co.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
at the
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner 4th av.,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.
To be preceded by a half hour's Organ Concert by
Prof. ROBERT ELDER,
For the benefit of the destitute Cubans.
Subject—"Miss JONES' WEDDING—No Cards."
At 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1. To be had at all the music-stores and ticket offices.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Prof. CHARLES FROEBEL will deliver a lecture on
THE ACCOUNTS OF NATURE,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874, at 8 P. M., at the lecture hall of the College, University Building, University place, corner Waverley place.

DR. FELIX ADLER, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, will deliver a memorial address on the late Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
J. F. WYCKOFF,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE FORTY-EIGHTH annual meeting of the New-York City Missions and Tract Society, for the reception of reports, election of Directors, &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in the Rooms No. 50 Bible House.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter sessions begin Jan. 2.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATERcolor and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874.......... $671,641
Annual Income.......... $2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force.... $57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
will be repeated
LOVE'S SACRIFICE!
each representation of which, during the past week, has attracted large and delighted audiences.
NEW SCENES, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and the following
SUPERB CAST:

Mathew Elmore..........Mr. McKee Rankin
St. Lo..........Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr
Eugene De Lormo..........Mr. J. W. Collier
Paul Lafant..........Mr. F. F. Mackay
Jeane Rusé..........Mr. Stuart Robson
Morluc..........Mr. Claude Burroughs
Du Viray..........Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Friar Dominic..........Mr. Thos. E. Morris
Servant..........Mr. W. S. Quigley
Margaret..........Miss Rose Eytinge
Herminie De Vermont..........Miss Kate Claxton
Manon..........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Jenny..........Miss Roberta Norwood

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, Last Matinée of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, after months of careful preparation, will be presented the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
with new and magnificent scenes, and with a PHENOMENAL CAST.

Seats for the first nights of the TWO ORPHANS may be secured on and after Tuesday, Dec. 15.

JIM, SLIM JIM.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL. EVERY EVENING
In a Revised Edition of his Entertainment,
"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"
comprising, with countless additions, the same
REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES
as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL—TO-NIGHT.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
including the sensational deceptions of
SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN;
in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

MACCABE'S
BEGONE DULL CARE

is one of the most wonderful, pleasing, and astonishing entertainments now to be seen. The mystery to all beholders is how any one performer can represent so many different characters simultaneously. From old age to youth and beauty in a few seconds, from fashionable foppery to rustic simplicity immediately. Everything in all, but nothing long. "How is it done?" is the universal exclamation and inquiry.

MACCABE.—EVERY EVENING AT ROBINSON Hall, East 16th st., in twenty-four of his original PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Elegant, Novel, and Diversified, replete with intensely Comic Incidents. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Opratic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A NEW PLAY.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE the new romantic drama,
☞ THE HERO OF THE HOUR, ☜
written expressly for Booth's Theatre by M. PAUL FEVAL, author of "The Duke's Motto," and adapted to the American stage after careful revision by Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, author of "The Geneva Cross."

BOX OFFICE
open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Grand EXTRA MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Also at the
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 19,
will be repeated Herve's beautiful opera,
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
CHILPERIC.
Miss SOLDENE..........as..........Chilperic
CHILPERIC.
New Scenery. New Costumes.
*** In rehearsal for speedy representation, with a stage attire surpassing in splendor all previous productions,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

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THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR!
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No 39 Union square.

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EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

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Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
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No. 27 Union square.

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New and Second-hand, of First-Class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during these Hard Times *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *to sell* Waters' New Scale Pianos, *and* Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. *A large* discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADway, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent or by installments.

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LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

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A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE,
The one-half interest (a partner retiring,) in an old-established, retail dry-goods business, (in one of the best thoroughfares in New-York,) now in successful operation, having been in the possession of the present and preceding firm for forty-seven years, in the same line of business. For particulars, address MERCHANT, *Times* Office, New-York City.

PANORAMA FOR SALE.—REPRESENTING THE Life of Christ: the most magnificent work of the kind ever produced in this country, consisting of 28 pictures, each 9 by 18 feet. With proper management $10,000 per year can be made by its exhibition. Apply to or address THOMAS LANE, No. 267 Canal st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A PARTNER with $30,000 to take the place of a retiring partner in a wholesale house; business is well established, highly profitable, and will bear the strictest investigation. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 3,147 Post Office, New-York.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.
ALEXANDER PROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

WANTED—FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 IN an old-established business in New-York City, with services of lender at a salary of $20 to $25 per week, and with view to an interest in the business. Address, with real name, "BUSINESS," Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LAST EVENING, DEC. 14, ON BROADWAY, or 21st st. to 6th av., a purple and black silk OVERSKIRT. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with PARK & TILFORD, No. 921 Broadway.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWEED'S CASE.

ANOTHER WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED—THE MATTER TO COME UP IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER ON THURSDAY.

During the forenoon of yesterday Mr. David Dudley Field, the Messrs. Bartlett, and Mr. Root, counsel for William M. Tweed, accompanied by Foster Dewey, Mr. Tweed's private Secretary, appeared in the Supreme Court, Circuit, and it became at once apparent that some new move in the game for the release of the Boss was contemplated. Finally, an opportunity presenting, Mr. Field submitted the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case, and Judge Lawrence, after looking over it, said he would render a decision thereon after recess. The petition submitted, and on which the writ was subsequently granted, is as follows:

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, or to any one of the Justices thereof, or to any officer authorized to perform the duties of a Justice of the said court at Chambers:

The petition of William M. Tweed shows that he is imprisoned or restrained in his liberty by Joseph L. Liscomb, Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by a court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof, nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the formal judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretense of such confinement or restraint, according to the best knowledge or belief of your petitioner, is the warrant, order, or process, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Your petitioner alleges that his said imprisonment is illegal, and that the illegality consists in the following among other things:

First—That the court from which said warrant and process purports to have been issued had no jurisdiction or power to take cognizance of or to try the alleged misdemeanors mentioned in the said pretended warrant or process.

Second—That the jury upon whose pretended verdict the said sentence was pronounced was not impaneled according to the law of the land, and had no jurisdiction or power to try the said supposed offense.

Third—That the judgment of the court, in execution of which the said pretended warrant or process was issued, was and is absolutely void for want of jurisdiction to render the same.

Fourth—That the pretended trial and conviction of your petitioner, for one misdemeanor only, for which no more than one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250 could by law be pronounced, and for such misdemeanor and conviction your petitioner has already been imprisoned more than one year, and has paid the fine of $250.

Fifth—That if the said one year's imprisonment was lawful, which your petitioner denies, and each and every sentence of the said court whereby your petitioner was condemned to any further or other fines was and is void.

Sixth—That the term of your petitioner's imprisonment under the said pretended warrant or process has expired.

Seventh—That the said warrant or process does not conform to the alleged judgment of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, and is not warranted by the same.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue, directed to the said Joseph L. Liscomb, Warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New-York, commanding him to have the body of your petitioner forthwith before the court or officer granting said writ, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment or detention.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Dated Dec. 14, 1874.

STATE AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: William M. Tweed being duly sworn says: That the foregoing petition is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of December, A. D. 1874, at the City of New-York.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

WILLIAM EDELSTON, Notary Public, New-York County.

After recess, Judge Lawrence, addressing counsel for Tweed, said: I have looked into the statute, and I think it is my duty to make it returnable before the Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Field—That is as to examination without hearing argument. Are you willing to hear an argument?

Judge Lawrence—No, Sir, not now.

Judge Lawrence then issued the writ, making it returnable before the Oyer and Terminer at 11 A. M., on Thursday next.

A MAN-EATER CONVICTED.

FOUND GUILTY OF MAYHEM, AND ABOUT TO BE TRIED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

James Burke, a brutal-looking ruffian, the notorious Fifteenth Ward bully, and a terror to all those with whom he has ever come in contact, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on an indictment charging him with having bitten the left ear off an associate, named James McLaughlin, of No. 53 South Fifth avenue. Burke, who was until recently a watchman for the Fire Department, enjoys the rather unenviable notoriety of having kicked to death a young man named Thomas A. Lavin, a cousin of "The." Allen, nearly killed a workman on the Erie canal, bitten the ear off "English Harry," and others, and stabbed, shot, and mutilated a number of men, who from fear or political influence have been prevented from testifying against the savage. Burke was indicted for manslaughter in the case of Lavin, whom he fatally assaulted in Eldridge street, and was released on $5,000 bail, Thomas Cassin, of No. 66 Marion street, becoming his bondsman.

The complainant McLaughlin, who gave his evidence with perceptible reluctance, testified that he had been drinking with Burke on the night of the 23d of November, and had quarreled about some political matter. In the morning they separated, and Mr. McLaughlin went into Stevenson's saloon, on the corner of Wooster and Amity streets, and continued to drink. Some hours after Burke made his appearance in the saloon, renewed the quarrel with complainant, and both men clinched. The complainant affected to be entirely ignorant of what subsequently took place between himself and Burke in the saloon, alleging that he was too drunk to be conscious of passing events, and stated that the first intimation he had of having his ear bitten off was when so informed by the Police Surgeon.

Under the searching cross-examination of District Attorney Nolan, McLaughlin admitted that it was necessary to take him under arrest to the Police Court in order to compel him to make a complaint against Burke, and that to compel his attendance in court on the present occasion he had to be arrested and committed to the House of Detention. The fact was also brought out that the complainant had waited on the District Attorney with the view of having the case sent to Special Sessions.

Miles Petit, bar-tender in Stevenson's saloon, said that McLaughlin had told him on the morning of the quarrel that he had had a "muss" with Burke, and asked for a pistol. Petit refused, whereupon McLaughlin took possession of a poker. Burke came in soon after, a quarrel ensued and the men clinched but were separated. Burke then left the saloon, and witness, who had seen his head in close proximity to McLaughlin's ear, noticed that the member in question had been bitten off.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Burke, admitted that his client had "nipped off a little piece of McLaughlin's ear," but contended that he had acted in self-defense, and in any case could not be convicted of mayhem.

District Attorney Nolan, for the prosecution, said the case had been so clearly established that comment was unnecessary.

Recorder Hackett then delivered one of his usual clear charges, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

Burke was then remanded, and will be tried for the manslaughter of Lavin.

A DINNER TO THE TRAVELERS.

The Council and Fellows of the American Geographical Society will give a banquet at Delmonico's, during February, to the leading travelers and explorers of America. It is expected that the gathering will have a considerable influence upon the American representation to the Geographical Congress in Paris, and will pave the way to a complete exposition at the centennial of American travel the world over. Efforts are being made to render it a brilliant banquet. Among the invited guests will be: Bayard Taylor, Prof. Arnold Guyot, George Kennan, Frank Vincent, Jr., Dr. I. I. Hayes, Prof. John S. Newberry, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Prof. F. V. Hayden, Prof. Whitney, Gen. Emory, Lieut. Collins, United States Navy; Paul B. Du Chaillu, Com. Lull, United States Navy; Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Clarence King, Prof. Youmans, Admiral Porter, William H. Hurlbert, Major Powell, Gen. A. J. Myer, Prof. Orton, Alexander Agassiz, Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Dr. Yarrow, Mr. W. H. Holmes, J. J. O'Kelly, Capt. Shufeldt, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Gen. Custer, Gen. Sheridan, Commander Selfridge, Prof. Dana, and Prof. Hartt.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

Several suits have recently been brought for the purpose of having property used for charitable purposes declared exempt from taxation, the claim being that the property in question was exempt by statute. Two of these suits concern property used respectively by the Hebrew Free School and Home, and the Female School of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Both cases came before Judge Van Brunt recently, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on demurrers interposed to the complaint of the plaintiffs. In the case of the Hebrew Free School the Judge overrules the demurrer, holding that the lot attached to the building used as a school, though leased from a different party, is exempt from taxation, as well as the building itself. In the case of the Female School of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, he sustains the demurrer, but with leave to the plaintiffs to answer over, by alleging that the fifty acres sought to be taxed are necessary for the purposes of the school.

THE CASE OF ALEXANDER D. HAMILTON.

The trial of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer of Jersey City, on a charge of having embezzled city moneys, was to have been commenced in the Hudson County, N. J., Sessions in Jersey City, yesterday, but the case was not called. Hamilton has announced to a number of his intimate friends that when the case is called he will retract his former plea, and will enter a plea of *non vult* or of guilty. The punishment limited by the statute for official embezzlers is five years' imprisonment and $500 fine.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

The great store of the Meriden Britannia Company, at No. 550 Broadway, is at all seasons of the year one of the sights of New York, but during the holidays it is not to be surpassed; for all the masterpieces of its treasure cupboards are taken out of their cases, and displayed to view. Of the extent and variety of the company's stock some conception may be gained from the fact that they make no less than 5,000 distinct and different articles in their particular kind of silverware. No such display can be witnessed elsewhere in the United States. Passing along the lines of high glass cupboards, one sees set after set of dinner, breakfast, and coffee services; soup tureens of massive but elegant design, side-dishes of classic mould, with either bright or satin-finished surface, colossal ice pitchers, the very sight of which would cool one on a hot Summer day, light and tasteful flowers, evergreens, and candelabra, fruit bowls, berry spoons, and every article known to the artist in silverwork. With such ordinary articles as spoons, and knives and forks, the Meriden Company deals like a banker with money—in millions. They not only supply them all over this continent, but export them to Europe and Australia. The company have a peculiar method of plating their spoons and forks, by which the silver is three or four times thicker on those parts which experience the most wear, such as the points of the forks and the tips of the spoons. This is a matter of great interest to housekeepers, both young and old. These spoons and forks are the great specialty of the company. They always have stock on hand enough to supply a hundred or two first-class hotels. Another specialty they have is the porcelain lined pitcher. This lining admits of water remaining in the pitcher for any length of time without becoming impure from the pitcher itself, which is so often the case with other pitchers. It will neither break off nor crack, and it keeps itself clean. Such advantages need not be dilated on. Covered pudding dishes, in all designs, have a false inner casing lined with porcelain, thus enabling the pudding to be served on table in the dish in which it was baked without the fact being noticeable. The silverware of the Meriden Company is remarkable for its lasting qualities; and as no expense is spared in designing, &c., purchasers have quite as elegant and handsome articles on their dinner-tables as though they were real silver. No better opportunity is presented for purchasing useful and ornamental Christmas gifts than at the Meriden Company's store. The company is so busy that they are running their factories of an evening with an increase of force of 100 men, and yet they cannot keep up with their orders.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT—COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

John Gardner, the keeper of a cigar-shop in Seventh avenue, and who resides at No. 238 East Twenty-fifth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer to an alleged outrageous assault on Katie Mohn, a young German girl, residing with her parents at No. 247 East Twenty-eighth street. The complainant and her father, John Mohn, were employed by Gardner as cigar-makers. The prisoner was remanded until the afternoon for examination. When the case was called the little girl declined to press the complaint. The Judge, by examining her closely, reluctantly drew from the girl the reason why she was willing to let her assailant go unpunished. The defendant's mother, Mrs. Annie Gardner, had paid the complainant's father $100, and he had persuaded his daughter to withdraw the charge. Mrs. Gardner, who is apparently a very respectable lady, and John Mohn, Katie's father, who were in the court-room, were promptly placed in custody, and charges of compounding a felony were made against both. They were held in default of $1,000 bail each, and the prisoner Gardner in default of $3,000 bail, for examination. The girl was sent to the House of Detention as a witness, and her father being compelled to deliver up to the court the $100 received by him from Mrs. Gardner, it will be sent to the Property Clerk, to await the final disposition of the case.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY CONVENTION.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association met yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Chairman, Mr. Walter D. Edwards. The time for entering the contest closed yesterday, and it was found that six colleges had qualified, the others refusing to join, mainly for want of sufficient notice to make the necessary preparations. The following are the names of the contestants from the colleges which will be represented: Lafayette, N. H. Larsalere, Easton, Penn.; Williams, Walter D. Edmonds, Utica, N. Y.; Rutgers, James Kemlo, Brooklyn, N. Y.; New-York University, J. C. Tomlinson, New-York; Princeton, W. D. Nichols, Philadelphia; Cornell, James F. Cluck, Niagara Falls. Owing to the limited number entered, the committee decided that each college could send two orators, and notice of such action has been issued. Williams College has chosen C. B. Hubbell, and Princeton S. M. Miller, as second representatives. Prizes to the amount of $400 will be given. The first prize in oratory will be a silver wreath, and the successful competitor will be known as the "Wreath Man." The Academy of Music has been secured for the contest, which takes place on Jan. 7. Hon. William M. Evarts has been invited to preside.

THE DEATH OF JOHN B. LEET.

Mr. John B. Leet, a brother of Col. Leet, whose name is so well known in connection with the "Custom-house general order business," died on the 13th inst. from the effects of a pistol shot wound, received on the 21st of November, under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that the deceased intended to commit suicide. Mr. Leet resided with his brother, at One Hundred and Tenth street and the Boulevard, and was about thirty years of age. On Monday Deputy Coroner Marsh instituted an inquiry at the residence of deceased, with a view of ascertaining whether there was any foundation for the rumors which had been circulated in reference to the shooting. Three witnesses were examined, Mr. Edward Devoe, a gentleman residing in the neighborhood, who was called in after the shooting, Mr. George K. Leet, brother of the deceased, and Dr. Finley, who was in attendance upon him from the time of the shooting until his death. The evidence given shows that the shooting occurred by accident while Mr. Leet was removing his pistol from his pocket, to place it under his pillow when going to bed as he was in the habit of doing. This was the statement made by the deceased to his friends after the occurrence, and no motive could be assigned to justify any other conclusion.

THE DEBT OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of Memphis, Tenn., to effect measures for the reduction of the current debt of that city, held a meeting in this City yesterday. Mr. Apperson, of Memphis, presided. Mr. Hansen, in a brief address, stated that the total amount of the bonded and coupon debt of that city was $4,581,897 97, exclusive of a floating debt of $2,000,000. The assets of the city amounted to $1,317,680 36. The population of the City of Memphis at present is 46,000, and its taxable property is valued at $29,539,714. The city had only $17,000 to liquidate a debt past due of $500,000. Resolutions were passed appointing Col. Richard Lathers and F. A. Cossitt a committee to confer with delegates from Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities for the purpose of devising means for raising funds for the cancelation of the debt.

GLENDENNING'S FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

Several members of the congregation of the Prospect Avenue Church, from which Rev. Mr. Glendenning was recently deposed by the action of the Jersey City Presbytery, met in the parlors of the church last evening to consider the advisability of continuing Mr. Glendenning as Pastor of the church in face of the verdict. The propriety of submitting the question to a vote of all the members of the congregation was discussed. The Trustees refuse to say what decision was reached, but it is thought that the result of the appeal to the Synod will be awaited before final action is taken. The lady members of the congregation are warmly in favor of retaining Mr. Glendenning. The action of the Presbytery will be formally announced from the pulpit of the church on Sunday next.

THE RECEPTION OF KING KALAKAUA.

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to make preparations for the reception of King Kalakaua met yesterday in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council. All the members, consisting of Messrs. McCafferty, Ottendorfer, Gilon, Koch, and Falconer, were present. After organizing it was found that the committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen were not represented, and they were notified to attend a joint session at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. It is proposed to give the King a public reception in the Governor's Room.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

It has been already stated that the Academy of Design some time ago made an application to the artists of New-York, to assist in paying off the mortgage debt of the institution, which now amounts to about $35,000. To this application very favorable responses have been received, over sixty of our prominent artists having each promised to paint a picture to be placed at the disposal of the Academy. A few have signified their intention of giving either a picture or $500 in cash; so that it may be considered that the result sought by the Academy is in a fair way of being accomplished. It is not yet decided what will be done with the pictures when received. They will, however, of course, be placed on exhibition, and will subsequently, in all probability, be disposed of by private sale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875.

The European steamers took out 55,610 letters and sixty-nine bags of newspapers yesterday.

Over 100 principals of the public schools received warrants for their salaries at the Controller's office yesterday.

Prof. Zachos will deliver a course of lectures on Wednesday evenings at the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Institute.

The Metropolitan Art Association held a reception at the Museum Building, in Fourteenth street, last evening.

The annual ball of the Home Hop Association of the Tenth Ward will take place at Walhalla Hall to-morrow night.

The annual business meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society will be held at No. 50 Bible House, to-day, at 3:30 P. M.

"Jewish Music and Musical Instruments" will constitute the subject of Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes' lecture at Lyric Hall this evening.

John K. Hackett, who was committed to the Penitentiary last February for an attempt at grand larceny, died suddenly on the 13th instant.

The Christmas festival of the Home Sunday-school will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, delivered a lecture entitled, "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," at Macdougal Street Baptist Church, last evening.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver a lecture entitled, "Miss Jones' Wedding—No Cards," at Association Hall next Monday evening for the benefit of indigent Cubans.

It is rumored that Governor elect Tilden has tendered the office of Surgeon General of this State to Prof. Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., of Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

A children's fair under the auspices of the pupils of Mme. Gardivel's Institute in aid of the French Orphan Asylum will be opened to-morrow and continued three days.

The Yale Alumni Association will hold its second social meeting for the present season at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. A new poem will be read by Mr. E. C. Stedman.

Among the callers upon Mayor Vance, yesterday, were Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Thomas Acton, Commissioner Dowd, and Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts.

The third annual soirée and concert of the Caledonian Mutual Benefit and Life Assurance Society will take place at Academy Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway, to-morrow evening.

The trial of George (alias "Rat") Reilly and Robert Murray, (alias "Bobby the Welshman,") for the larceny of Luther C. Bryant's valuable property, was again postponed yesterday, in the Court of General sessions, in the absence of counsel.

In the United States District Court, criminal side, Michael Gallagher was tried before Judge Benedict, yesterday, for smuggling 550 cigars from the steamer Cresent City. He was found guilty by the jury, with a recommendation to mercy.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held at their head-quarters last evening, Joel W. Mason presiding. A fair has recently been held in the rooms, and on account of its present disordered condition the committee adjourned subject to call by the chairman.

The subject of the free lecture next Saturday evening, at Cooper Institute, will be "Southern California, the Italy of America." The remaining lectures of the course include four on Botany, by Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, and four on Physiology, by Dr. A. B. Crosby, Professor of Anatomy in the Bellevue Medical College.

Right Hon. W. E. Forster was entertained at dinner, last evening, by Mr. L. P. Morton, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Union League Club. Among the guests present were Hon. S. J. Tilden, Governor elect; Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. A. Belmont, Hon. W. M. Evarts, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Rev. H. C. Potter, Joseph H. Choate, J. S. Morgan, of London; George Bliss, and E. M. Archibald.

Stephen Taylor, of No. 345 West Thirty-third street, on Monday evening undertook to impress his superiority on his wife, Mary, with so many hard blows and kicks as to necessitate her transfer in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition. He was arrested for the brutal assault, and at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith held him to await the result of his wife's injuries.

On Monday night Officer Bell, of the Tenth Precinct, saw two suspicious-looking fellows passing through Rivington street with large bundles in their possession. He arrested them, and the bundles were found to contain clothing, table-cloths, liquors, and other property. The liquor was identified by Jacob Dudenhoefer as his property, and the thieves, who gave their names as James Murray and Alexander McCarty, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each for trial by Justice Kilbreth.

The fair which has been in progress at No. 28 Union square during the past few weeks for the benefit of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, and which has been eminently successful, was to have been closed last evening had not the ladies in charge received some further donations of fancy articles. In order to effect the sale of those the ladies have decided to continue the fair until Friday evening, by which time it is hoped all remaining articles will be disposed of. One of the prime attractions of the fair is a collection of about two hundred quaint figures and statuettes, collected in Italy by the brother of Mr. Hudson Holly, and donated to the association by the latter gentleman. The majority of the figures have already been sold, but have been left on exhibition by the buyers until the closing night. An inspection of the lot will alone repay a visit to the bazaar.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance to the credit of the City Treasury of $2,423,419 22, deposited in twelve City banks.

A fair in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd in East New-York, will be opened at the Academy of Music to-morrow.

Owing to the severity of the weather yesterday work was suspended temporarily on the Brooklyn anchorage of the East River Bridge.

Hon. John Greenwood was appointed Referee by Justice Pratt yesterday in the divorce suit brought by School Superintendent Field against his wife.

During Sunday night the dry-goods store Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton street was entered by burglars, and $700 worth of goods carried away. No arrests.

A large pane of plate-glass was broken during Monday night in the window of M. Bach's dry-goods store, No. 177 Ewen street, and six shawls valued at $100 carried away. No arrests.

An Advent "mission" is being held at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church on the Heights. Services are held in the early morning, at noon, and at night. Thus far the mission has been largely attended.

Out-door relief will be distributed to-day, from the store-houses attached to the Charity Commissioners' offices, to such applicants as have been reported worthy objects of charity by the district inspectors.

Mary Hines was found dead on the floor of her room at No. 271 Front street yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have resulted from excessive use of intoxicating drink, as deceased was a woman of intemperate habits.

District Attorney elect Britton has appointed Mr. Thomas S. Moore Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Moore is the present incumbent of the office. He was first appointed by Mr. Rodman and subsequently by Mr. Winslow.

Ex-Tax Collector Badeau has mortgaged a block of buildings owned by him on Fulton street, to secure the city in case of an adverse result to him in the case of The City against Badeau, now being tried before Referees appointed by Justice Pratt.

At the last meeting of the Common Council $218 44 were appropriated to pay expenses incurred by Detectives Folk and Corwin in effecting the arrest of Rudolph Kessler, who is charged with stealing two $1,000 City bonds from the Controller's office, and also $100 for the services of Constable Osgood.

NEW-JERSEY.

Stemmler, the Hoboken saloon-keeper who decamped with $4,000 obtained upon a worthless mortgage a few days ago, leaves other debts amounting to over $9,000 behind him.

Ex-City Treasurer Hallanan, of Jersey City, who died suddenly Sunday, was buried yesterday from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Erie and Second streets, Jersey City. Among those present were Mayor Traphagen, Ex-Mayor O'Neill, and Sheriff Laverty.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen's HATS and Ladies' Fancy FURS for holiday gifts are obtainable at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Schiller, for Hamburg.—James T. Burns, Chr. Wahl, Miss Emma Falck, Arthur Sands, Leo Hofan, Dr. Carl Brumme, Miss Lillie Brumme, Friedrich Frank, Christian Schlosser, Gust. Tempel, J. A. Dennis, Miss Ida Schmidt, Sigismund Weiss, F. Puder, T. C. Krogmann, A. Treimer, L. Herman, H. Strohbehn, Conrad Fei, H. Haman, James Donovan, John Gross, Bernard Aland, Thomas Allen, S. Rissel, Josef Rissel, George Hildebrand, Moritz Bachmann and son, Stephan Ungemach, C. H. F. Bohstedt, Jacob Piel, Herman Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Becker and infant, Capt. John Petit.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:18 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:46 | Gov.Island..1:35 | Hell Gate....2:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Vicksburg, Rudolf, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpcke; Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg, &c., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Achilles, Tuttle, Wilmington, N. C., George W. Clyde; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Layborne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferreurer, Lisbon, G. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Emmanuel, (Swed.,) Hagberg, Lisbon, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Glasgow Oct. 7, Genoa 26th, Leghorn 30th, Naples Nov. 3, Marseilles 11th, Valencia 19th, Denia 20th, Gibraltar 28th, and St. Michaels Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. No date, lat. 35 27, lon. 30 22, fell in with Aust. frigate Helgoland, Capt. Schoffer, in a disabled condition, with engines broken down and rudder sprung; towed her safely into St. Michaels; she reported having encountered a severe cyclone in the above position.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool Dec. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 13, 400 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a White Star steamer bound E. The W. had strong winds and hard westerly gales, with high head sea, most of the passage; brings 67 passengers.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Ship Daniel Marcy, of Boston, Burseley, Iquique Sept. 7, with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 10, and crossed the Equator Nov. 15 in lon. 35 50; has had variable weather.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Co.

Bark John F. Rottman, (new, 700 tons,) Ray, Barrington via Vineyard Haven, in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Bark Lamech, (Aust.,) Cobojovich, Newcastle, England, 56 days, with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Hannibal, (of St. Ives,) Pearson, Santos 60 ds., via Hampton Roads Dec. 12, with coffee to C. G. Ramsay, vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Nov. 8; had fine weather to Hatteras, and from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; lost foretopsail yard, main boom and jibboom. (Imperfectly reported yesterday.)

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Malaga Nov. 1, with fruit to F. Grund & Cerero—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 2; has had variable weather.

Brig Daylight, Marks, of and from New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.—clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Schiller, for Hamburg; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Etna for Kingston; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Tybee, for San Domingo; City of Tokio, for San Francisco; Leo, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and George W. Elder, for Richmond; ship St. Paul, for San Francisco; barks Abby Bacon, for Gibraltar, Victoria Perez, for Maracaibo; May Flower, for Barbados.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Reynolds, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 16th.

Dec. 14.—Arr. schr. Emerson Rokes, from Baltimore; steamer Ashland, New-Orleans, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Gussie, for Indianola.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Sld. steamer Quebec, for Boston.

MATANZAS, Dec. 14.—Arr. schr. Fred. Jackson, from Jacksonville.

Sld. schr. Stephen Bennett, for North of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO, Dec. 8.—Arr. brig P. M. Tinker, from New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sld. for the United States, Castelar, Unico, Guiona, Mary Durkee, Sarah E. Kingsbury, Howard, Annie Kimball, Texas, Iris, Auguste, Jupiter, Europa, Marianna Sixth, Guilia, Escho!, Atlas, Giovanni.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., British America.

Also arr. out, Pasqualina and Nuova Chiarino.

The bark Antipodes, from San Francisco, which put into Falmouth, Dec. 5, damaged, has arr. at Plymouth. Her bulwarks are gone, and she has lost her sails.

The bark Zanrak, from Baltimore, via Queenstown, is ashore at Tralee.

The brig Brocklesby arr. at Liverpool from Galveston to-day in a damaged condition.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garrett, from Boston Dec. 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 15.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York Dec. 5, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Portland Dec. 5, for Liverpool, has arr.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS.

Diamonds.
The most studious care has been devoted to this branch, and an unusually extensive collection is now presented of Gems in Single Stones and Closely Matched Pairs, well repaying the attention of thoughtful purchasers.

Watches.
In sizes for Gentlemen, Solidity and Convenience will be found united with Elegance. Our Ladies' Watches combine with practical excellence as Time-keepers the most artistic and exquisitely recherche ornamentation.

Jewelry.
Pearls, beautiful beyond their price.
Cameos which are pictures.
Bracelets, Necklaces, Pendants, and Ear-rings in Etruscan gold; also, Ornaments adapted to gentlemen's personal wear, all exhibiting the newest, most refined, and attractive specimens of the goldsmith's art.

Sterling Silverware.
Plain and Ornamental, of entirely novel, chaste, and exclusive designs, from patterns under our own control.

Bronzes and Clocks.
The latest and happiest productions of the most eminent modelers of Europe, are represented by their various chefs-d'œuvre in this entirely new department of
Objets d'Art.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

WINTER CARRIAGES.

LANDAUS,
With and without Glass Fronts.
LANDAULETS,
Single and Pair Horse.
COACHES,
Glass and Leather Quarters.
BROUGHAMS
AND
COUPES,

In great variety of sizes, some of which have been specially designed for single horse. These Carriages are of our own build exclusively, and
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY,
Finished during the last few weeks for the best class of City trade, in dark shades of softest French Moroccos, and all Silk Satins.

BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st.
DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5th av. and 14th st.
FACTORY, Broadway and 47th st.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.
GEO. STECK & CO.
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE,
The Only Gold Medal,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO-FORTES,
AT THE
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
Warerooms, No. 25 East 14th st., New-York.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for City or country. Apply at 247 3d av.

No one should buy Diamonds till they have examined our collection of Solitaires. It includes every size from the smallest to the largest, all of the very finest quality and at the lowest prices. Howard & Co., No. 222 5th av. Open in the evening.

"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
PEREGO, 85 Nassau St.N.Y.

THE TAP ON THE WINDOW

ROGERS'
STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th av., up stairs, New-York.

STERLING
SILVER PRESENTS.
Well-selected articles of pure Silver are the most appropriate and satisfactory BRIDAL and HOLIDAY GIFTS. They become permanent keepsakes, cherished for their usefulness, beauty, value, and association. Every piece bearing the "Sterling" trade-mark of the Gorham Company is an assurance of excellence alike to the purchaser and receiver. A superb assortment at retail by
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 BOND ST......................................Near Broadway
AND BY JOS. BACHMAN & SONS, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

GOUPIL'S,
NO. 170 5TH AV.
ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Messrs. KNOEDLER & CO., successors to Goupil & Co., respectfully beg to invite the inspection of their varied selections of WORKS OF ART, as are
OIL-PAINTINGS,
by the most celebrated artists,
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,
ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.
GOUPIL'S.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an
UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE
which pronounces them
UNEQUALED
for their
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.
WARE-ROOMS, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Offer a Fresh Assortment of
SEAL-SKIN FURS,
INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF
Seal Sacques,
AT PRICES FROM $150 TO $200.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
FUR TRIMMINGS,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 502--504 BROADWAY,
Wholesale and Retail.

A CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFT.
PRANG'S
AMERICAN
CHROMOS.
BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
LACE CURTAINS,
Nottingham Curtains,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
Furniture Coverings,
COMPRISING EVERY NEW FABRIC NOW BEING PRODUCED IN EUROPE.
Cretonnes and Satines,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
Gilt Window Shades,
IN NEW TINTS.
PIANO & TABLE COVERS,
Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Easels,
AND A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
Holiday Presents.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

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OVERCOATS.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
FUR BEAVER
OVERCOATS,
LONG AND WARM.
FINE SUITS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AITKEN, SON & CO
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.
LACE AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
FANCY NOVELTIES
In Made-up Lace Goods
FOR
HOLIDAY TRADE.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FROM
LONDON,
PARIS,
AND VIENNA,
Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
No. 6 Maiden lane.

MUSICAL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CONSISTING OF THE LARGEST VARIETY OF ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, VIOLINS, MUSIC BOXES, WITH BELLS, DRUMS, AND CASTAGNETTS, MANDOLINES, HAND ORGANS, LADIES' WORK-BOXES, PLAYING TWO, THREE, AND FOUR AIRS, MUSICAL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FINE DRUMS, AND A FULL LINE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
T. SENGER,
NO. 21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES.
You can buy Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., wholesale and retail, at manufacturer's prices. Send for price list.
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